

Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000: Analysis of FY 2004/05 Plans from the 58 Counties

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY^{1,2}

The regulations promulgated pursuant to the California Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (SACPA) of 2000 require that all counties submit a plan (§9515(b)(2), Chapter 2.5, Division 4, Title 9, California Code of Regulations (CCR)) to the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) in order to receive funding for services covered by the Act. The purpose of this document is to summarize the highlights of the fiscal year (FY) 2004/05 county plans. Each plan contains a programmatic and a fiscal section. The programmatic section includes a description of the SACPA services to be offered, how SACPA services will be coordinated, and the process for developing the plans. The fiscal section describes how counties plan to expend SACPA funds, as well as projections for capacity and services.

There are several significant highlights of the analysis of all 58 counties, including:

- The 58 counties projected 59,022 referrals to be made for SACPA services during FY 2004/05. A vast majority (92.0%) of these referrals would come from the court/probation system. This compares with the FY 2003/04 estimate of 60,895 referrals.
- Fifty-six (96.6%) of the 58 counties planned to do drug testing of SACPA clients using funds from the Substance Abuse Treatment and Testing Accountability (SATTa) Program.
- For FY 2004/05, 52 (89.7%) of the 58 counties reported having carried over funds from FY 2003/04.
- The mean percentage of total funds available planned to be spent for FY 2004/05 by the 58 counties was 90.1% (range: 7.7% to 110.0%). For FY 2003/04, the mean planned to be spent was 90.6% (range: 14.9% to 100.0%).
- The mean percentage of funds planned to be spent for drug treatment-related services by the 58 counties for FY 2004/05 is 78.6% (range: 55.8% to 90.6%); and the mean percentage planned to be spent for criminal justice activities is 21.4% (range: 9.4% to 44.2%). The corresponding amounts for FY 2003/04 were 77.1% (range: 55.1% to 100.0%) for treatment-related services and 22.9% (range: 0% to 44.9%) for criminal justice.
- Twenty-seven (46.6%) of the 58 counties projected an increase in total capacity of services during FY 2004/05. In FY 2003/04, 34 (58.6%) planned for an increase in total capacity.

¹ This analysis was funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) through CSAT's "State Health Care Reform Technical Assistance, and Knowledge Synthesis and Dissemination Project" (Contract No. 270-00-7071).

² This document was prepared using data from the hard copy of county plans. These data were compared with that contained in the SACPA Reporting Information System (SRIS). When differences were found, the SRIS data were used. It is possible that some of the expenditure data reflects actual rather than planned expenditures for some counties.

Table 1 summarizes key provisions of the county plans.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF COUNTY PLANS*				
	Projected Rate of Mean Total SACPA Referrals per 1000 Population	Mean % Allocation Plus Carryover Planned to be Expended for FY 2003/04	Mean % of FY 2004/05 Allocation Plus Carryover Planned for Expenditure for Services	Mean % of FY 2004/05 Anticipated Total Capacity Increase
Large Counties	1.36	88.6%	76.2%	0.3%
Medium Counties	1.96	89.4%	77.2%	28.9%
Small Counties	2.33	86.4%	74.0%	35.9%

For FY 2004/05, there are some important differences across county size (large, medium, and small). For example, the anticipated rate of referrals from probation/court and parole per 1,000 population was highest for the small counties, indicating that they are expecting SACPA to have greater effect than the medium or large counties. The expected increase in total capacity was highest among the small counties. The mean planned total capacity increase for the 37 small counties is 35.9%, which is influenced by three counties reporting over a 100.0% capacity increase. Similarly, the mean planned total capacity increase for medium counties (28.9%) was influenced by two counties reporting over 100% planned capacity increase. If these three small counties with very large increases were not included, the increase in mean planned capacity for small counties was 17.3%. Likewise if the two medium counties with very large increases are not included, the mean planned increase for medium counties is 3.9%. The mean planned capacity increase for large counties is 0.3%. Using these adjusted figures for planned capacity increase in the small and medium counties, the small counties plan for the largest increase in total capacity.

II. PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The regulations promulgated under the California Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (SACPA) of 2000 require that all counties submit a plan (§9515(b)(2), Ch. 2.5, Div. 4, Title 9, CCR) to the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) in order to receive funding for services covered by this Act. The purpose of this document is to summarize the highlights of the FY 2004/05 plans submitted by the counties. The plans contain a programmatic and a fiscal section. The programmatic section includes a description of the SACPA services to be offered, how SACPA services will be coordinated, and the process for developing the plans. The fiscal section

describes how counties plan to expend SACPA funds, and projections for service expansion.³

This document provides an analysis of the county plans grouped by county size. The counties are divided into three groups according to population: large (N=12), medium (N=9), and small (N=37).

This categorization is based upon that developed by the County Alcohol and Drug Program Administrators Association of California (CADPAAC).

An analysis of the programmatic and fiscal sections of the plans for each of the three categories of counties will be provided. The programmatic discussion includes a description of the planning process, the types of SACPA services planned, the anticipated number of referrals from probation or parole, the use of drug testing, and client assessment and placement procedures. The fiscal analysis includes a discussion of the amount of funds allocated and planned to be spent for FY 2004/05, overall funds planned to be spent in each of the counties for FY 2004/05, the amount of funds planned to be spent for treatment-related services and criminal justice activities, and projected capacity increase. Appendix A lists the types of services and activities provided to SACPA-eligible clients by county size. Appendix B contains a supplementary analysis of the FY 2001/02, FY 2002/03, FY 2003/04, and FY 2004/05 county plans to identify possible emerging trends. Appendix C analyzes the relationship between the county plans and the actual expenditures and client counts.

The analysis of the programmatic portion of each county plan includes:

- Identification of the lead agency chosen.
- A description of the planning process.
- The types of SACPA services planned.
- The anticipated referrals from probation/court and parole.
- The planned use of drug testing.
- Client assessment and placement procedures.

The analysis of the fiscal portion of each county plan includes:

- Total funds planned to be spent in each of the counties for FY 2004/05.
- The amount of funds planned to be spent for treatment-related services and criminal justice activities in FY 2004/05.
- Projected capacity increase.

III. ANALYSIS OF THE PLANS FOR THE 12 LARGE COUNTIES

This section of the document provides an analysis of the plans for the 12 large counties, consisting of: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino,

³ This document contains text boxes summarizing information contained in the FY 2001/02, FY 2002/03, FY 2003/04, and FY 2004/05 county plans. These summaries are for information only and may not reflect actual trends. The county plans are designed to forecast how funds are planned to be used. They are not an accounting for how funds were or are actually used, particularly as those expenditures relate to actual services delivered.

San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Ventura. The combined population of these counties is 27.4 million or approximately 77.0% of the State's total population. The total amount of funds available to these counties for FY 2004/05 was \$112,563,059, which is 70.9% of the total SACPA funds available (\$158,826,159) for the counties for the year. The total available funds in FY 2004/05 include funds carried over from FY 2003/04.

A. Programmatic Analysis

The following sections summarize the programmatic information required by SACPA regulations for the county plans.

1. Lead Agency

Ten (83.3%) of these 12 large counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency for coordinating SACPA services. One county designated the county executive office and one designated the health care agency as the lead agency. None of the 12 large counties designated probation or other criminal justice departments as the lead agency. See Table 2.

TABLE 2: PLAN ELEMENTS FOR THE 12 LARGE COUNTIES					
County	Lead Agency	Impacted Community Parties	Clients	Indian Tribes	Drug Test
Alameda	Health (BH)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Contra Costa	Health (SA)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fresno	Health (SA)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orange	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Riverside	Health (MH)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sacramento	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
San Bernadino	Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Diego	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
San Francisco	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	No	No*
Santa Clara	County Executive	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ventura	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes

*San Francisco will conduct random drug testing, but not all clients will be required to be tested.

2. Planning Process

All of the 12 large county plans indicated that *impacted community parties* were involved in the FY 2004/05 SACPA planning process. The entities involved varied across counties. Five (41.7%) of these county plans stated specifically that *clients/client group* were involved in the process. Five (41.7%) of the 12 large county plans said that they had federally recognized American Indian tribes in their county, and that these tribes were part of the SACPA planning process. See Table 2.

For the 12 large counties:

- During FY 2001/02, seven (58.3%) of these counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency.
- In FY 2002/03, FY 2003/04, and FY 2004/05, 10 (83.3%) of these 12 large counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency for coordinating SACPA services.

3. Drug Testing

Drug treatment programs often use drug testing to monitor an individual's compliance with treatment. Frequency of drug testing should reflect the clinical status of the client, based upon severity of abuse, progress in treatment, and/or relapse potential. Programs also randomly administer drug testing to monitor clients' compliance. In FY 2002/03, the California legislature passed the Substance Abuse Treatment and Testing Accountability Program (SB 223, Chapter 721, Statutes of 2001) that appropriated funds to the counties to conduct drug testing of SACPA-eligible clients. Eleven of the large counties planned to conduct such tests in FY 2004/05. San Francisco County plans to conduct random drug testing, but not all clients were required to be tested. See Table 2.

4. Types of Services

Table A1 in Appendix A lists the types of services and activities to be provided to SACPA-eligible clients, using each of the 19 sub-categories of services that have been identified by ADP.

5. Client Population (Parole and Probation)

The 12 large counties estimated that a total of 43,706 referrals would be made to SACPA services during FY 2004/05. See Table 3 for estimates by county of referrals (number and percentage of total) from either the court/probation or parole systems, as well as the total number of referrals estimated for FY 2004/05.

TABLE 3: ESTIMATED REFERRALS (NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE) BY SOURCE FOR THE 12 LARGE COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County Name	Referrals from Court/Probation		Referrals from Parole		Total Estimated Number of Referrals
	Number	%	Number	%	
Alameda	2,062	97.0%	64	3.0%	2,126
Contra Costa	600	93.8%	40	6.3%	640
Fresno	1,500	93.8%	100	6.3%	1,600
Los Angeles	20,979	93.2%	1,535	6.8%	22,514
Orange	2,811	88.9%	350	11.1%	3,161
Riverside	2,100	90.3%	225	9.7%	2,325
Sacramento	1,311	79.0%	349	21.0%	1,660
San Bernardino	1,330	76.9%	400	23.1%	1,730
San Diego	2,400	87.3%	350	12.7%	2,750
San Francisco	640	80.0%	160	20.0%	800
Santa Clara	2,700	93.1%	200	6.9%	2,900
Ventura	1,400	93.3%	100	6.7%	1,500
12-County Total	39,833	1066.5%	3,873	133.5%	43,706
12-County Mean	3,319	88.9%	323	11.1%	3,642

6. Assessment and Placement

Ten (83.3%) of the 12 large counties said that the county alcohol and other drug agency would be involved with the assessment and placement of SACPA-eligible clients. Six (50.0%) of these counties stated that multiple entities (e.g., alcohol/drug treatment agency, probation, courts) would be responsible for the assessment and placement process.

Ten (83.3%) of the 12 large counties plan to use the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) as one of their assessment tools. Five (41.7%) of the counties also plan to use the American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria (ASAM PPC) as one of the assessment tools for SACPA-eligible clients.

Four counties (33.3%) planned to use other assessment tools also. See Table 4 for a comparison of the entities responsible for SACPA client placement and assessment tools for the 12 large counties.

For the 12 large counties:

- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2002/03, the estimates of parole and court/probation referrals for SACPA services decreased by 9.7% (from 46,089 to 41,616 referrals). Between FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04, the estimates of parole and court/probation referrals increased by 5.24% (from 41,616 to 43,797). Between FY 2003/04 and FY 2004/05, the estimates of parole and court/probation referrals decreased by .10% (from 43,797 to 43,706).
- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2002/03, seven of the large counties estimated a decrease in the number of projected referrals, four estimated an increase, and one estimated no change. Between FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04, six of the large counties estimated an increase in referrals, three estimated a decrease, and three estimated no change. Between FY 2003/04 and FY 2004/05, three of the large counties estimated an increase in referrals, eight estimated a decrease, and one estimated no change.

TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF THE ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR SACPA CLIENT PLACEMENT AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR THE 12 LARGE COUNTIES

County	Entity(ies) responsible for determining a SACPA client's level of need for and placement in drug treatment				Assessment Tools		
	County alcohol and other drug agency	Probation department	Drug treatment provider(s)	Other	ASI	ASAM PPC	Other
Alameda	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Contra Costa	✓			✓	✓		
Fresno	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Los Angeles				✓	✓		✓
Orange	✓						✓
Riverside	✓				✓	✓	
Sacramento	✓				✓		✓
San Bernadino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
San Diego		✓	✓		✓		
San Francisco	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Santa Clara	✓					✓	
Ventura	✓				✓	✓	
Percent of Total	83.3%	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	83.3%	41.7%	33.3%

B. Fiscal Analysis

Many counties have budgeted a contingency fund (or *carryover funding*) in order to create a flexible reserve that can be spent as the actual impact of SACPA is realized over time. This section discusses carryover funding, budgeting, services, and activities funding.

1. Funds Planned for Expenditure for FY 2004/05

Table 5 summarizes planned expenditures for the large counties in FY 2004/05. The amount of available funds included the FY 2004/05 State allocation plus any funds unspent from FY 2003/04 (carryover funds). The mean percentage of total funds available planned for expenditure in FY 2004/05 by the 12 large counties was 88.6% (range: 64.0% to 100.3%). Three (25%) of the 12 large counties planned to spend all or slightly more of the funds available for FY 2004/05.

TABLE 5: PLANNED EXPENDITURES IN FY 2004/05 AS REPORTED BY EACH LARGE COUNTY

County	Carryover from FY 2003/04	FY 2004/045 County Allocation	Total Funds Available	Available Funds Planned to be Spent (\$)	Available Funds Planned to be Spent (%)
Alameda	\$1,252,597	\$5,064,727	\$6,317,324	\$6,317,324	100.0%
Contra Costa	\$709,964	\$2,893,080	\$3,603,044	\$2,902,000	80.5%
Fresno	\$619,785	\$3,030,652	\$3,650,437	\$3,661,562	100.3%
Los Angeles	\$11,572,936	\$30,007,020	\$41,579,956	\$41,690,104	100.3%
Orange	\$1,534,227	\$8,181,639	\$9,715,866	\$9,213,619	94.8%
Riverside	\$1,153,102	\$4,298,537	\$5,451,639	\$4,623,737	84.8%
Sacramento	\$3,741,882	\$4,289,412	\$8,031,294	\$6,105,500	76.0%
San Bernardino	\$1,300,034	\$5,857,261	\$7,157,295	\$6,639,078	92.8%
San Diego	\$724,836	\$8,748,987	\$9,473,823	\$8,781,103	92.7%
San Francisco	\$4,276,994	\$3,994,891	\$8,271,885	\$5,296,117	64.0%
Santa Clara	\$723,318	\$4,652,007	\$5,375,325	\$4,983,516	92.7%
Ventura	\$1,080,044	\$2,855,127	\$3,935,171	\$3,331,341	84.7%
12-County Total	\$28,689,719	\$83,873,340	\$112,563,059	\$103,545,001	
12-County Mean	\$2,390,809	\$6,989,445	\$9,380,255	\$8,628,750	88.6%

2. Services and Activities

This section discusses the various services or activities that were planned to be provided by the 12 large counties, including drug treatment and additional services (vocational training, literacy training, family counseling, etc.), and criminal justice activities (supervision and monitoring). Table 6 summarizes the percentage of funds planned to be spent for treatment-related services and criminal justice activities for FY 2004/05 for these 12 counties.

a) Services

This category includes drug treatment-related services that are planned to be provided by the counties under SACPA. In FY 2004/05, the mean percentage of funds planned for expenditure on drug treatment related-services by these 12 counties was 76.2% (range: 61.8%

For the 12 large counties:

- In FY 2001/02, a mean of 76.9% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2002/03, a mean of 79.4% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2003/04, a mean of 75.9% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2004/05, a mean of 76.2% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on drug treatment-related services.
- For FY 2001/02, a mean of 23.1% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, court monitoring, and other related activities.
- For FY 2002/03, a mean of 20.6% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, court monitoring, and other related activities.
- For FY 2003/04, a mean of 24.1% was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, court monitoring, and other related services.
- For FY 2004/05, a mean of 24.0% was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, court monitoring, and other related services.

TABLE 6: PERCENTAGE OF FUNDS PLANNED TO BE SPENT FOR DRUG TREATMENT AND OTHER SERVICES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE 12 LARGE COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County	Total Amount of Funds Planned to be Spent	Percentage Planned for Treatment-related Services	Percentage Planned for Criminal Justice Services
Alameda	\$6,317,324	82.9%	17.1%
Contra Costa	\$2,902,000	67.2%	32.8%
Fresno	\$3,661,562	78.4%	21.6%
Los Angeles	\$41,690,104	85.8%	14.2%
Orange	\$9,213,619	72.4%	27.6%
Riverside	\$4,623,737	77.8%	22.2%
Sacramento	\$6,105,500	70.9%	29.1%
San Bernardino	\$6,639,078	61.8%	38.2%
San Diego	\$8,781,103	80.0%	20.0%
San Francisco	\$5,296,117	86.2%	13.8%
Santa Clara	\$4,983,516	72.5%	30.3%
Ventura	\$3,331,341	78.5%	21.5%
12-County Total	\$103,545,001		
12-County Mean	\$8,628,750	76.2%	24.0%

to 86.2%). In comparison, during FY 2003/04 the mean amount planned to be spent on drug treatment-related services by these 12 counties was 75.9%.

b) Criminal Justice

This category includes funding for probation, supervision, monitoring, and other related activities. In FY 2004/05, the mean percentage of funds planned to be spent in FY 2004/05 on criminal justice activities by the 12 large counties was 24.0% (range: 13.8% to 38.2%). In comparison, during FY 2003/04 the mean amount planned to be spent on criminal justice activities by these 12 counties was 24.1%.

3. Capacity

As can be seen in Table 7, one (8.3%) of the 12 large counties planned for a capacity increase in

For the 12 large counties:

- In FY 2001/02, there was a planned 31.2% mean capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment, a 33.6% mean increase in residential drug treatment, and a 40.2% mean increase in drug treatment and other services combined.
- In FY 2002/03, there was a planned 15.7% mean capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment, a 39.3% mean increase in residential drug treatment, and a 17.7% mean increase in drug treatment and other services combined.
- In FY 2003/04 there was a planned 16.7% mean capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment, a 113.8% mean capacity increase in residential drug treatment and a 18.9% total mean capacity increase. The large percentage increase in residential drug treatment in FY 2003/04 was due to one outlier county that planned for a 1348.3% increase.
- In FY 2004/05 there was a planned 0.1% mean capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment, a 1.6% mean capacity increase in residential drug treatment and a 0.3% total mean capacity increase.

TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF PLANNED CAPACITY INCREASE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DRUG TREATMENT, AND ALL DRUG TREATMENT –RELATED SERVICES FOR THE 12 LARGE COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County	Capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment			Capacity increase in residential drug treatment			Total capacity increase		
	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase
Alameda	1,600	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	1,800	0	0.0%
Contra Costa	870	0	0.0%	220	0	0.0%	1,145	0	0.0%
Fresno	1,155	0	0.0%	445	0	0.0%	1,600	0	0.0%
Los Angeles	18,838	0	0.0%	3,676	0	0.0%	22,514	0	0.0%
Orange	1,996	0	0.0%	44	0	0.0%	2,060	0	0.0%
Riverside	2,785	0	0.0%	365	0	0.0%	3,450	0	0.0%
Sacramento	1,348	0	0.0%	428	0	0.0%	3,398	0	0.0%
San Bernadino	1,571	0	0.0%	159	0	0.0%	1,880	0	0.0%
San Diego	1,317	0	0.0%	323	0	0.0%	1,640	0	0.0%
San Francisco	3,852	0	0.0%	528	0	0.0%	4,757	0	0.0%
Santa Clara	332	0	0.0%	28	0	0.0%	444	0	0.0%
Ventura	1,085	15	1.4%	29	5	17.2%	1,454	46	3.2%
12-County Total	36,749	15		6,445	5		46,142	46	
12-County Mean*	3,195	1	0.1%	568	0	1.6%	4,031	4	0.3%

* Data for Alameda county was not included in the calculation of mean

non-residential drug treatment, and the same county planned for a capacity increase in residential drug treatment in FY 2004/05. The planned mean percentage increase in total capacity for these 12 counties was 0.3% (range: 0.0% to 3.2%).

C. Section Highlights

This section provides highlights of the analysis of the 12 large counties, specifically:

- *The mean percentage of total available funds planned to be spent in FY 2004/05 by the 12 large counties was 88.6% (range: 64.0% to 100.3%).*
- *The mean percentage of total available funds planned to be spent on drug treatment-related and other services by these 12 counties was 76.2% (range: 61.8% to 86.2%); and the mean percentage planned for criminal justice activities was 24.0% (range: 13.8% to 38.2%).*
- *All (100.0%) of the 12 large counties carried over funds into FY 2004/05.*
- *The 12 large counties estimated that 43,706 referrals would be made for SACPA services during FY 2004/05. A majority of these referrals would come from the court/probation system.*
- *Eleven of the 12 large counties planned to expend funds for drug testing of SACPA clients. San Francisco county plans to conduct random drug testing, but not all clients will be required to be tested.*

- *All (100.0%) of the 12 large counties stated that “impacted community parties” were involved in the SACPA planning process. Five (41.7%) said that “clients/client groups” were also involved in the planning process. Five (41.7%) of the 12 large county plans said that they had federally recognized American Indian tribes in their county, and that these tribes were part of the SACPA planning process.*
- *Ten (83.3%) of the 12 county plans indicated that the county alcohol and other drug agency would be responsible for the assessment and placement of SACPA-eligible clients, and six (50.0%) stated that multiple entities would provide these services.*

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE PLANS FOR THE NINE MEDIUM COUNTIES

This section provides an analysis of plans from the nine medium counties as categorized by CADPAAC. These counties are: Kern, Monterey, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Tulare. The combined population of these counties is 4.6 million or approximately 13.0% of the State’s total population. The total amount of SACPA funds available to the nine medium counties for FY 2004/05 is \$21,871,047, which is 13.8% of the total SACPA funds available (\$158,826,159) for the counties. The total funds available in FY 2004/05 include funds carried over from FY 2003/04. The following analyses are similar to those done for the 12 large counties.

A. Programmatic Analysis

The following sections summarize the information required by SACPA regulations to be in the programmatic section of the county plans.

1. Lead Agency

Five (55.6%) of the nine medium counties designated the behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency responsible for implementing SACPA-related activities. Two designated the health agency as lead, one designated the probation department, and one designated the mental health agency. See Table 8.

For the nine medium counties

- In FY 2001/02 and FY 2002/03, seven (77.8%) of the medium counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency for coordinating SACPA services.
- During FY 2003/04 and 2004/05, five (55.6%) of these counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency for coordinating SACPA services. Two (22.2%) designated the health and human services agency as the lead, and one designated the probation department, and one the mental health agency.

TABLE 8: PLAN ELEMENTS FOR THE 9 MEDIUM COUNTIES

County	Lead Agency	Impacted Community Parties	Clients	Indian Tribes	Drug Test
Kern	Health (MH)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Monterey	Health	Yes	No	No	Yes
San Joaquin	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
San Mateo	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	No*
Santa Barbara	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Solano	Probation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sonoma	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Stanislaus	Health (BH)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tulare	Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*San Mateo does not require all clients to be tested. Testing is to be done when a client's behavior indicates testing is needed.

2. Planning Process

All of the nine medium county plans indicated that *impacted community parties* were involved in the planning process. The entities varied across counties. Five (55.6%) of the county plans stated specifically that *clients/client groups* were involved in planning and three (33.3%) of the nine medium county plans indicated that there were federally recognized American Indian tribes in the county, and that these tribes were part of the SACPA planning process. See Table 8.

3. Drug Testing

For FY 2004/05, eight (88.9%) of the medium counties planned to fund drug testing of SACPA-eligible clients. See Table 8.

4. Types of Services

Table A2 in Appendix A lists the types of services and activities to be provided in FY 2004/05 to SACPA-eligible clients in the nine medium counties, using each of the 19 sub-categories of services that have been identified by ADP.

TABLE 9: ESTIMATED REFERRALS (NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE) BY SOURCE FOR THE NINE MEDIUM COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County Name	Referrals from Court/Probation		Referrals from Parole		Total Estimated Number of Referrals
	Number	%	Number	%	
Kern	2,000	90.9%	200	9.1%	2,200
Monterey	440	88.0%	60	12.0%	500
San Joaquin	865	81.2%	200	18.8%	1,065
San Mateo	550	90.2%	60	9.8%	610
Santa Barbara	600	92.3%	50	7.7%	650
Solano	475	82.6%	100	17.4%	575
Sonoma	487	94.9%	26	5.1%	513
Stanislaus	675	87.1%	100	12.9%	775
Tulare	1,900	97.4%	50	2.6%	1,950
9-County Total	7,992		846		8,838
9-County Mean	888	89.4%	94	10.6%	982

5. Client Population (Parole and Probation)

The nine medium counties plan that a total of 8,838 referrals will be made to SACPA services during FY 2004/05. See Table 9 for estimates by county of referrals (number and percentage of total) from either the court/probation or parole system, as well as the total number of referrals estimated for FY 2004/05.

6. Assessment and Placement

All of the nine medium counties said that county alcohol and other drug agency would be involved with the assessment and placement of SACPA-eligible clients. Six (66.7%) of these counties stated that multiple entities (e.g., alcohol/drug treatment agency, probation, courts) would be responsible for assessment and placement. Seven (77.8%) of the nine medium counties planned to use the ASI as one of the assessment tools. Four (44.4%) of the counties stated that the ASAM PPC would be one

of the assessment tools for SACPA-eligible clients. Five (55.6%) of the counties stated that other assessment tools would be used also. See Table 10 for comparison of the entities responsible for SACPA client placement and assessment tools for the 9 medium counties.

For the nine medium counties:

- Between FY 2001/02 and 2002/03, the medium counties planned for a 12.5% decrease in such referrals (from 15,463 to 13,530). Between FY 2002/03 and 2003/04, the medium counties planned a 37.5% decrease in such referrals (from 13,530 to 9,816). Between FY 2003/04 and 2004/05, the medium counties were planning a 10.0% decrease in such referrals (from 9,816 to 8,838).
- In comparing the FY 2001/02 and 2002/03 county plans, five (55.5% of the nine medium counties planned for a decrease in the number of projected referrals, three planned for an increase, and one planned no change.
- Between FY 2002/03 and 2003/04 four (44.4%) of the counties planned for a decrease in the number of projected referrals, while three planned for an increase.
- Between FY 2003/04 and FY 2004/05 five (55.5%) of the counties planned for a decrease in referrals, while two were anticipating an increase, and two expected no change.

Table 10: Comparison of the Entities Responsible for SACPA Client Placement and Assessment Tools for the 9 Medium Counties

County	Entity(ies) responsible for determining a SACPA client's level of need for and placement in drug treatment				Assessment Tools		
	County alcohol and other drug agency	Probation department	Drug treatment provider(s)	Other	ASI	ASAM PPC	Other
Kern	✓				✓	✓	✓
Monterey	✓		✓		✓		
San Joaquin	✓	✓			✓	✓	
San Mateo	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Santa Barbara	✓			✓	✓		
Solano	✓				✓		✓
Sonoma	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Stanislaus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tulare	✓						✓
Percent of Total	100.0%	44.4%	44.4%	22.2%	77.8%	44.4%	55.6%

B. Fiscal Analysis

1. Funds Planned for Expenditure for FY 2004/05

The amount of available funds includes the FY 2004/05 State allocation plus any carryover funds from FY 2003/04.

The mean percentage of total funds planned for expenditure in FY 2004/05 by the nine medium counties was 89.4% (range: 69.6% to 100.7%). Four (44.4%) of the nine medium counties planned to spend all or slightly more of the funds available. In comparison, two (22.2%) of these nine counties planned to spend all available funds in FY 2003/04. Table 11 summarizes the percentage of available funds in FY 2004/05 planned to be spent by each county.

For the nine medium counties:

- For FY 2001/02, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent was 59.8% (range: 26.2% to 100%).
- For FY 2002/03, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent was 88.0% (range: 56.8% to 127.3%).
- For FY 2003/04, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent, was 81.4% (range: 56.7% to 107.4%).
- For FY 2004/05, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent, was 89.4% (range: 69.6% to 100.7%).

TABLE 11: FUNDS PLANNED TO BE SPENT IN FY 2004/05 AS REPORTED BY EACH MEDIUM COUNTY

County	Carryover from FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05 County Allocation	Total Funds Available	Available Funds Planned to be Spent (\$)	Available Funds Planned to be Spent (%)
Kern	\$1,285,520	\$2,744,164	\$4,029,684	\$3,307,165	82.1%
Monterey	\$1,320,691	\$1,143,179	\$2,463,870	\$1,714,092	69.6%
San Joaquin	\$289,884	\$1,984,212	\$2,274,096	\$2,281,380	100.3%
San Mateo	\$0	\$1,913,808	\$1,913,808	\$1,913,808	100.0%
Santa Barbara	\$713,622	\$2,017,825	\$2,731,447	\$2,419,864	88.6%
Solano	\$971,068	\$1,395,553	\$2,366,621	\$1,990,402	84.1%
Sonoma	\$1,070,728	\$1,723,696	\$2,794,424	\$2,204,143	78.9%
Stanislaus	\$101,529	\$1,551,154	\$1,652,683	\$1,664,570	100.7%
Tulare	\$0	\$1,644,414	\$1,644,414	\$1,650,450	100.4%
9-County Total	\$5,753,042	\$16,118,005	\$21,871,047	\$19,145,874	
9-County Mean	\$639,227	\$1,790,889	\$2,430,116	\$2,127,319	89.4%

2. Services and Activities

This section discusses the various services or activities that were planned to be provided by the nine medium counties, including drug treatment and related services (vocational training, literacy training, family counseling, etc.), and criminal justice activities (supervision and monitoring). Table 12 summarizes the percentages of funds planned to be spent for treatment-related services and criminal justice activities for FY 2004/05 for these nine counties.

TABLE 12: PERCENTAGE OF FUNDS PLANNED TO BE SPENT FOR DRUG TREATMENT AND OTHER SERVICES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE NINE MEDIUM COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County	Total Amount of Funds Planned to be Spent	Percentage Planned for Treatment-related Services	Percentage Planned for Criminal Justice Services
Kern	\$3,307,165	76.6%	23.4%
Monterey	\$1,714,092	76.2%	23.8%
San Joaquin	\$2,281,380	78.2%	21.8%
San Mateo	\$1,913,808	83.6%	16.4%
Santa Barbara	\$2,419,864	79.0%	21.0%
Solano	\$1,990,402	72.6%	27.4%
Sonoma	\$2,204,143	78.8%	21.2%
Stanislaus	\$1,664,570	73.8%	26.2%
Tulare	\$1,650,450	75.8%	24.2%
9-County Total	\$19,145,874		
9-County Mean	\$2,217,319	77.2%	22.8%

a) Services

This category includes drug treatment-related services that are planned to be provided by the counties under SACPA. In FY 2004/05, the mean percentage of funds planned for expenditure on drug treatment and other services by these nine counties was 77.2% (range: 72.6% to 83.6%). In comparison, during FY 2003/04 the mean amount planned to be spent on services by these nine counties was 79.1%.

b) Criminal Justice

This category includes funding for probation, supervision, monitoring, and other related activities. In FY 2004/05, the mean amount of funds planned to be spent on criminal justice activities by the nine medium counties was 22.8% (range: 16.4% to 27.4%). In comparison, during FY 2003/04 the mean amount planned to be spent on criminal justice activities by these nine counties was 20.9%.

For the nine medium counties:

- In FY 2001/02, a mean of 84.3% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2002/03, a mean of 82.3% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2003/04, a mean of 79.1% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2004/05, a mean of 77.2% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- For FY 2001/02, a mean of 15.8% of SACPA funds was planned for criminal justice services.
- For FY 2002/03, a mean of 17.7% of SACPA funds was planned for criminal justice services.
- For FY 2003/04, a mean of 20.9% of SACPA funds was planned for criminal justice services.
- For FY 2004/05, a mean of 22.8% of SACPA funds was planned for criminal justice services.

3. Capacity

As can be seen in Table 13, four (44.4%) of the 9 medium counties planned for a capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment, and four (44.4%) counties plan for a capacity increase in residential drug treatment in FY 2004/05. Five (55.6%) of these 9 counties planned for an increase in total capacity. The planned mean increase in total capacity for these 9 counties was 28.9% (range: -5.8% to 124.0%). If the two medium counties with very large increases are not included, the mean planned increase for the medium counties is 3.9%.

TABLE 13: PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY PLANNED INCREASE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DRUG TREATMENT, AND ALL DRUG TREATMENT AND OTHER SERVICES BY COUNTY FOR THE 9 MEDIUM COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County	Capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment			Capacity increase in residential drug treatment			Total capacity increase		
	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase
Kern	1,233	1,279	103.7%	15	28	186.7%	1,248	1,547	124.0%
Monterey	811	60	7.4%	104	0	0.0%	1,215	60	4.9%
San Joaquin	1,050	-85	-8.1%	175	-75	-42.9%	1,507	-87	-5.8%
San Mateo	976	91	9.3%	264	-145	-54.9%	1,440	-54	-3.8%
Santa Barbara	847	19	2.2%	28	6	21.4%	1,025	315	30.7%
Solano	220	-14	-6.4%	80	107	133.8%	300	328	109.3%
Sonoma	219	0	0.0%	20	5	25.0%	571	5	0.9%
Stanislaus	872	0	0.0%	98	0	0.0%	970	0	0.0%
Tulare	670	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	772	0	0.0%
9-County Total	6,898	1,350		886	-74		9,048	2,114	
9-County Mean	766	150	12.0%	98	-8	29.9%	1,005	237	28.9%

C. Section Highlights

This section provides highlights of the analysis of the nine medium counties, specifically:

- *The mean percentage of available funds planned for expenditure in FY 2004/05 by the nine medium counties was 89.4% (range: 69.6% to 100.7%).*
- *The mean percentage of total funds available planned to be spent on treatment-related and other services by these nine medium counties was 77.2% (range: 72.6% to 83.6%); and the mean percentage planned for criminal justice activities was 22.8% (range: 16.4% to 27.4%).*
- *Seven (77.8%) of the nine-medium counties carried over funds into FY 2004/05.*
- *The nine medium counties estimated that 8,838 referrals would be made for SACPA services during FY 2004/05. A majority of these referrals would come from the court/probation system.*
- *Five (55.5%) of the nine medium county plans projected an increase in total capacity of services during FY 2004/05. The mean increase in total capacity for these nine counties was 28.9% (or 3.9% if two counties with very large increases are excluded).*
- *Eight (88.9%) of the medium counties planned to fund drug testing of SACPA-eligible clients.*
- *All (100.0%) of the nine medium counties stated that impacted community parties were involved in the SACPA planning process. Five (55.6%) said that clients/client groups were also involved in the planning process.*
- *Three (33.3%) of the nine county plans indicated that there were federally recognized American Indian tribes in the county, and that these tribes were part of the SACPA planning process.*

V. ANALYSIS OF THE PLANS FOR THE 37 SMALL COUNTIES

This section of the document provides an analysis of the remaining 37 counties, categorized as small by CADPAAC⁴. The combined population of these 37 counties is 3.6 million or approximately 10.0% of the state's total population. The total amount of funds available for the 37 counties for FY 2004/05 is \$24,392,053 or 15.4% of the total SACPA funds available (\$158,826,159) for the year. The total FY 2004/05 allocation to these counties includes funds carried over from FY 2004/05.

1. Programmatic Analysis

The following sections summarize the programmatic information required by SACPA regulations to be in the county plans.

1. Lead Agency

Thirty-two (86.5%) of the 37 small counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency responsible for implementing SACPA-related activities. Four (10.8%) of these 37 counties designated the public health or health services agencies and one designated the mental health agency as the lead agency. No changes in designated lead agency were reported between FY 2003/04 and FY 2004/05. See Table 14.

- In FY 2001/02, 25 (67.6%) of the small counties designated the behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency.
- In FY 2002/03, 33 (89.2%) of the 37 small counties designated their behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency responsible for implementing SACPA services.
- In FY 2003/04 and 2004/05, 32 (86.5%) of the small counties designated the behavioral health or alcohol and drug services agency/division as the lead agency.

2. Planning Process

All of these county plans indicated that *impacted community parties* were involved in the planning process. The entities varied across counties. Nine (24.3%) of the county plans stated specifically that *clients/client groups* were involved. Twenty-four (64.9%) of the county plans indicated that there were federally recognized American Indian tribes in the county, and that these tribes were part of the SACPA planning process. See Table 14.

⁴ See Table 14 for a list of small counties.

TABLE 14: PLAN ELEMENTS FOR THE 37 SMALL COUNTIES

County	Lead Agency	Impacted Community Parties	Clients	Indian Tribes	Drug Test
Alpine	Health (BH)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Amador	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Butte	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Calaveras	Health (BH)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Colusa	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Del Norte	Health (MH, A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
El Dorado	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Glenn	Health	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Humboldt	Health	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Imperial	Health (BH)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Inyo	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kings	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Lake	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Lassen	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Madera	Health (MH)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marin	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mariposa	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mendocino	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Merced	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Modoc	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mono	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Napa	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nevada	Health (A&D)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Placer	Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plumas	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
San Benito	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
San Luis Obispo	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Santa Cruz	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Shasta	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sierra	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Siskiyou	Health (BH)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sutter	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tehama	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Trinity	Health (BH)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tuolumne	Health (BH)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yolo	Health (A&D)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yuba	Health	Yes	No	No	Yes

3. Drug Testing

For FY 2004/05, all (100.0%) of the 37 small counties planned to fund drug testing of SACPA-eligible clients. See Table 14.

4. Types of Services

All of the 37 small counties described the specific services that are to be funded and provided under SACPA. Table A3 in Appendix A lists the types of services and activities to be provided to SACPA-eligible clients in the 37 small counties, using each of the 19 sub-categories of services that have been identified by ADP.

5. Client Population (Probation and Parole)

The 37 small counties have estimated that a total of 6,478 referrals will be made to SACPA services during FY 2004/05. See Table 15 for estimates by county of referrals (number and percentage of total) from either the court/probation or parole system, as well as the total number of referrals estimated for FY 2004/05.

6. Assessment and Placement

Thirty-three (89.2%) of the 37 small counties said that the county alcohol and other drug agency would be involved with the assessment and placement of SACPA-eligible clients.

Twenty-three (62.2%) of these 37 counties stated that multiple entities (e.g., alcohol/drug treatment agency, probation, and courts) would be responsible for the assessment and placement process, indicating a team approach. Thirty-two (86.5%) of these 37 counties planned to use the ASI as one of the assessment tools. Twenty-six (70.3%) of these 37 counties stated that the ASAM PPC would be one of the assessment tools for SACPA-eligible clients. Twelve (32.4%) said other assessment tools would also

For the 37 small counties:

- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2002/03, the estimated parole and court/probation referrals for SACPA decreased by 21.5% (from 9,186 to 7,207). Twenty-one counties estimated a decrease in the projected number of referrals, seven counties estimated an increase and nine estimated no change.
- Between FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04, the estimated parole and court/probation referrals for SACPA decreased by 1.0% (from 7,207 to 7,282). Eleven counties estimated a decrease in the projected number of referrals, 17 counties estimated an increase and nine estimated no change.
- Between FY 2003/04 and FY 2004/05, the estimated parole and court/probation referrals for SACPA decreased by 11.0% (from 7,282 to 6,478). Fifteen counties estimated a decrease in the projected number of referrals, nine counties estimated an increase and thirteen estimated no change.

**TABLE 15: ESTIMATED REFERRALS (NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE) BY SOURCE FOR THE 37
SMALL COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05**

County	Referrals from Court/Probation		Referrals from Parole		Total Estimated Number of Referrals
	Number	%	Number	%	
Alpine	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
Amador	30	83.3%	6	16.7%	36
Butte	363	94.0%	23	6.0%	386
Calaveras	96	96.0%	4	4.0%	100
Colusa	73	85.9%	12	14.1%	85
Del Norte	32	88.9%	4	11.1%	36
El Dorado	214	89.9%	24	10.1%	238
Glenn	110	91.7%	10	8.3%	120
Humboldt	206	93.2%	15	6.8%	221
Imperial	280	93.3%	20	6.7%	300
Inyo	28	93.3%	2	6.7%	30
Kings	250	83.3%	50	16.7%	300
Lake	150	71.4%	60	28.6%	210
Lassen	60	87.0%	9	13.0%	69
Madera	160	64.0%	90	36.0%	250
Marin	133	93.0%	10	7.0%	143
Mariposa	36	94.7%	2	5.3%	38
Mendocino	223	95.7%	10	4.3%	233
Merced	300	75.0%	100	25.0%	400
Modoc	30	96.8%	1	3.2%	31
Mono	26	86.7%	4	13.3%	30
Napa	197	96.1%	8	3.9%	205
Nevada	180	90.0%	20	10.0%	200
Placer	183	88.0%	25	12.0%	208
Plumas	23	88.5%	3	11.5%	26
San Benito	80	85.1%	14	14.9%	94
San Luis Obispo	400	88.9%	50	11.1%	450
Santa Cruz	370	90.0%	41	10.0%	411
Shasta	350	82.4%	75	17.6%	425
Sierra	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	8
Siskiyou	65	86.7%	10	13.3%	75
Sutter	85	46.4%	98	53.6%	183
Tehama	170	87.6%	24	12.4%	194
Trinity	100	96.2%	4	3.8%	104
Tuolumne	188	94.0%	12	6.0%	200
Yolo	191	88.8%	24	11.2%	215
Yuba	168	76.4%	52	23.6%	220
37-County Total	6,478		917		6,478
37-County Mean	175	87.3%	25	12.7%	175

be used. See Table 16 for comparison of the entities responsible for SACPA client placement and assessment tools for the 37 small counties.

B. Fiscal Analysis

1. Funds Planned for Expenditure for FY 2004/05

The amount of available funds includes the FY 2004/05 allocation for this fiscal year plus any funds unspent from FY 2003/04 (carryover funds). The mean percentage of available funds planned for expenditure in FY 2004/05 by the 37 small counties was 86.4% (range: 7.7% to 110.0%). Seventeen (45.9%) of the 37 small counties planned to expend all or more of the funds available. Table 17 summarizes the percentage of available funds in FY 2004/05 planned to be spent by each county.

For the 37 small counties:

- For FY 2001/02, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent was 59.1% (range: 5.1 % to 100.0%).
- For FY 2002/03, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent was 84.9% (range: 24.3% to 100.0%).
- For FY 2003/04, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent was 85.7% (range: 14.9% to 100.3%).
- For FY 2004/05, the mean percentage of available funds planned to be spent was 86.4% (range: 7.7% to 110.0%).

2. Services and Activities

This section discusses the various services or activities planned to be provided by the 37 small counties, including treatment-related services (treatment, vocational training, literacy training, family counseling, etc.) and criminal justice activities (supervision and monitoring). Table 18 summarizes the percentages of funds planned to be spent for drug treatment-related services and criminal justice activities for FY 2004/05 for these 37 counties.

a) Services

This category combines drug treatment-related and other services that are planned to be provided by the counties under SACPA. In FY 2004/05, the mean percentage of funds planned to be spent for drug treatment and related services by these 37 counties in FY 2004/05 was 74.0% (range: 55.8% to 90.6%). In comparison, during FY 2003/04, the mean amount planned to be spent by these 37 counties was 75.7%.

TABLE 16: COMPARISON OF THE ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR SACPA CLIENT PLACEMENT AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR THE 37 SMALL COUNTIES

County	Entity(ies) responsible for determining a SACPA client's level of need for and placement in drug treatment				Assessment Tools		
	County alcohol and other drug agency	Probation department	Drug treatment provider(s)	Other	ASI	ASAM PPC	Other
Alpine			✓		✓		✓
Amador	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Butte	✓				✓	✓	✓
Calaveras	✓	✓			✓		
Colusa	✓				✓	✓	
Del Norte	✓	✓			✓	✓	
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Glenn	✓				✓	✓	✓
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Imperial	✓	✓				✓	✓
Inyo	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Kings			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lassen	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Madera	✓		✓		✓		
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mendocino	✓				✓		
Merced	✓				✓	✓	
Modoc	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mono	✓				✓		
Napa	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Nevada	✓		✓		✓		
Placer	✓	✓	✓				✓
Plumas	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
San Benito	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
San Luis Obispo	✓				✓	✓	✓
Santa Cruz	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Shasta	✓				✓	✓	
Sierra	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Siskiyou	✓				✓		✓
Sutter	✓				✓	✓	✓
Tehama	✓				✓	✓	✓
Trinity	✓					✓	✓
Tuolumne		✓	✓		✓		
Yolo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yuba			✓		✓		
Percent of Total	89.2%	51.4%	45.9%	18.9%	86.5%	70.3%	32.4%

TABLE 17: FUNDS PLANNED TO BE SPENT IN FY 2004/05 AS REPORTED BY EACH SMALL COUNTY

County	Carryover from FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05 County Allocation	Total Funds Available	Available Funds Planned to be Spent (\$)	Available Funds Planned to be Spent (%)
Alpine	\$512,203	\$154,916	\$667,119	\$51,125	7.7%
Amador	\$161,166	\$245,172	\$406,338	\$255,000	62.8%
Butte	\$0	\$881,597	\$881,597	\$884,833	100.4%
Calaveras	\$386,799	\$294,259	\$681,058	\$547,026	80.3%
Colusa	\$242,970	\$220,410	\$463,380	\$464,189	100.2%
Del Norte	\$616,073	\$233,350	\$849,423	\$158,000	18.6%
El Dorado	\$60,000	\$571,289	\$631,289	\$573,386	90.8%
Glenn	\$123,782	\$276,743	\$400,525	\$401,541	100.3%
Humboldt	\$85,568	\$515,023	\$600,591	\$584,891	97.4%
Imperial	\$242,472	\$786,926	\$1,029,398	\$1,029,398	100.0%
Inyo	\$405,683	\$210,285	\$615,968	\$152,066	24.7%
Kings	\$4,909	\$535,311	\$540,220	\$537,276	99.5%
Lake	\$105,664	\$427,635	\$533,299	\$449,131	84.2%
Lassen	\$162,229	\$261,768	\$423,997	\$346,405	81.7%
Madera	\$221,458	\$503,387	\$724,845	\$726,693	100.3%
Marin	\$468,910	\$760,657	\$1,229,567	\$1,060,569	86.3%
Mariposa	\$0	\$209,235	\$209,235	\$210,003	100.4%
Mendocino	\$100,000	\$554,669	\$654,669	\$656,705	100.3%
Merced	\$535,518	\$786,211	\$1,321,729	\$982,764	74.4%
Modoc	\$287,527	\$179,495	\$467,022	\$240,000	51.4%
Mono	\$883	\$197,215	\$198,098	\$217,768	109.9%
Napa	\$625,970	\$498,764	\$1,124,734	\$761,472	67.7%
Nevada	\$40,489	\$360,259	\$400,748	\$402,071	100.3%
Placer	\$640,393	\$892,611	\$1,533,004	\$1,065,577	69.5%
Plumas	\$100,716	\$247,875	\$348,591	\$383,292	110.0%
San Benito	\$134,127	\$270,013	\$404,140	\$402,243	99.5%
San Luis Obispo	\$143,029	\$813,274	\$956,303	\$925,609	96.8%
Santa Cruz	\$212,708	\$1,001,017	\$1,213,725	\$1,217,400	100.3%
Shasta	\$116,463	\$685,695	\$802,158	\$783,888	97.7%
Sierra	\$0	\$168,316	\$168,316	\$168,316	100.0%
Siskiyou	\$319,164	\$333,426	\$652,590	\$513,930	78.8%
Sutter	\$155,637	\$384,719	\$540,356	\$541,768	100.3%
Tehama	\$63,703	\$377,673	\$441,376	\$442,762	100.3%
Trinity	\$0	\$200,484	\$200,484	\$201,220	100.4%
Tuolumne	\$122,562	\$320,216	\$442,778	\$442,778	100.0%
Yolo	\$303,888	\$834,001	\$1,137,889	\$1,131,326	99.4%
Yuba	\$78,779	\$416,715	\$495,494	\$516,293	104.2%
37-County Total	\$7,781,442	\$16,610,611	\$24,392,053	\$20,428,714	
37-County Mean	\$210,309	\$448,935	\$659,245	\$552,17	86.4%

TABLE 18: PERCENTAGE OF FUNDS PLANNED TO BE SPENT FOR DRUG TREATMENT AND OTHER SERVICES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE 37 SMALL COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County	Total Amount of Funds Planned to be Spent	Percentage Planned for Treatment-related Services	Percentage Planned for Criminal Justice Services
Alpine	\$51,125	63.9%	36.1%
Amador	\$255,000	75.3%	24.7%
Butte	\$884,833	61.2%	38.8%
Calaveras	\$547,026	69.3%	30.7%
Colusa	\$464,189	77.8%	22.2%
Del Norte	\$158,000	67.1%	32.9%
El Dorado	\$573,386	69.1%	30.9%
Glenn	\$401,541	81.9%	18.1%
Humboldt	\$584,891	68.6%	31.4%
Imperial	\$1,029,398	75.9%	24.1%
Inyo	\$152,066	88.8%	11.2%
Kings	\$537,276	55.8%	44.2%
Lake	\$449,131	59.9%	40.1%
Lassen	\$346,405	81.4%	18.6%
Madera	\$726,693	73.5%	26.5%
Marin	\$1,060,569	76.4%	23.6%
Mariposa	\$210,003	64.9%	35.1%
Mendocino	\$656,705	83.3%	16.7%
Merced	\$982,764	76.3%	23.7%
Modoc	\$240,000	89.6%	10.4%
Mono	\$217,768	77.9%	22.1%
Napa	\$761,472	90.6%	9.4%
Nevada	\$402,071	78.3%	21.7%
Placer	\$1,065,577	86.6%	13.4%
Plumas	\$383,292	75.4%	24.6%
San Benito	\$402,243	82.6%	17.4%
San Luis Obispo	\$925,609	70.3%	29.7%
Santa Cruz	\$1,217,400	82.4%	17.6%
Shasta	\$783,888	75.6%	24.4%
Sierra	\$168,316	66.3%	33.7%
Siskiyou	\$513,930	84.4%	15.6%
Sutter	\$541,768	58.4%	41.6%
Tehama	\$442,762	74.9%	25.1%
Trinity	\$201,220	62.5%	37.5%
Tuolumne	\$442,778	60.2%	39.8%
Yolo	\$1,131,326	80.4%	19.6%
Yuba	\$516,293	72.6%	27.4%
37-County Total	\$20,428,714		
37-County Mean	\$552,127	74.0%	26.0%

b) Criminal Justice

This category includes funding for probation, supervision, monitoring, and other related activities. In FY 2003/04, the mean amount of funds planned to be spent for criminal justice activities by the 37 small counties was 26.0% (range: 9.4% to 44.2%). In comparison, during FY 2003/04, the mean amount planned to be spent by these 37 counties was 23.8%.

3. Capacity

As can be seen in Table 19, seventeen (45.9%) of the 37 small counties planned for a capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment, while three (8.1%) counties planned for a capacity decrease in non-residential drug treatment in FY 2004/05. Eighteen (48.6%) counties planned for a capacity increase in residential drug treatment, while one (2.7%) county planned for a capacity decrease in residential drug treatment. Twenty one (56.8%) of these 37 counties planned for an increase in total capacity (drug treatment and other services), while two (5.4%) planned for a decrease in total capacity. The planned mean percentage increase in total capacity for these 37 counties was 35.9% (range: -21.4% to 313.2%). If the three small counties with very large increases are not included, the increase in mean planned capacity for small counties was 17.3%. Table 19 presents the anticipated service capacity increases for each county. This table lists the anticipated capacity increases in non-residential and residential drug treatment, and the total drug treatment-related services.

For the 37 small counties:

- In FY 2001/02, a mean of 80.3% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2002/03, a mean of 77.6% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2002/03, a mean of 77.6% of SACPA funds was planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2003/04, a mean of 75.7% of SACPA funds is planned for drug treatment-related services.
- In FY 2004/05, a mean of 74.0% of SACPA funds is planned for drug treatment-related services.
- For FY 2001/02, a mean of 19.74% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, monitoring and other related activities.
- For FY 2002/03, a mean of 22.4% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, monitoring and other related activities.
- For FY 2003/04, a mean of 23.8% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, monitoring and other related activities.
- For FY 2004/05, a mean of 26.0% of SACPA funds was planned to be spent on probation, supervision, monitoring and other related activities.

TABLE 19: PERCENTAGE OF PLANNED INCREASE IN CAPACITY OF NON-RESIDENTIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DRUG TREATMENT, AND ALL DRUG TREATMENT AND OTHER SERVICES BY COUNTY FOR THE 37 SMALL COUNTIES FOR FY 2004/05

County	Capacity increase in non-residential drug treatment			Capacity increase in residential drug treatment			Total capacity increase		
	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase	Existing	Planned Additional	% increase
Alpine	27	0	0.0%	21	0	0.0%	66	0	0.0%
Amador	140	83	59.3%	21	24	114.3%	173	127	73.4%
Butte	436	0	0.0%	59	0	0.0%	848	60	7.1%
Calaveras	90	60	66.7%	37	12	32.4%	217	122	56.2%
Colusa	21	25	119.0%	4	10	250.0%	25	60	240.0%
Del Norte	25	10	40.0%	1	4	400.0%	26	14	53.8%
El Dorado	190	5	2.6%	34	10	29.4%	344	15	4.4%
Glenn	186	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	216	10	4.6%
Humboldt	182	20	11.0%	135	0	0.0%	332	20	6.0%
Imperial	435	20	4.6%	6	1	16.7%	596	16	2.7%
Inyo	20	10	50.0%	6	2	33.3%	114	50	43.9%
Kings	315	-40	-12.7%	35	-10	-28.6%	385	-50	-13.0%
Lake	310	0	0.0%	211	0	0.0%	861	0	0.0%
Lassen	85	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	185	0	0.0%
Madera	300	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	425	0	0.0%
Marin	81	-5	-6.2%	46	2	4.3%	237	107	45.1%
Mariposa	21	54	257.1%	2	11	550.0%	38	119	313.2%
Mendocino	170	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	233	0	0.0%
Merced	300	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	1,000	0	0.0%
Modoc	120	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	174	0	0.0%
Mono	12	3	25.0%	2	13	650.0%	29	16	55.2%
Napa	130	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	290	0	0.0%
Nevada	114	96	84.2%	41	50	122.0%	215	206	95.8%
Placer	250	-76	-30.4%	75	10	13.3%	406	-87	-21.4%
Plumas	24	15	62.5%	43	17	39.5%	101	58	57.4%
San Benito	66	0	0.0%	28	0	0.0%	136	0	0.0%
San Luis Obispo	761	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	2,115	0	0.0%
Santa Cruz	151	0	0.0%	59	0	0.0%	228	0	0.0%
Shasta	535	0	0.0%	21	0	0.0%	556	0	0.0%
Sierra	102	5	4.9%	22	3	13.6%	124	13	10.5%
Siskiyou	75	15	20.0%	5	5	100.0%	80	20	25.0%
Sutter	473	0	0.0%	16	1	6.3%	595	7	1.2%
Tehama	214	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	252	0	0.0%
Trinity	117	40	34.2%	44	8	18.2%	175	57	32.6%
Tuolumne	100	188	188.0%	0	0	0.0%	100	188	188.0%
Yolo	148	0	0.0%	171	0	0.0%	457	0	0.0%
Yuba	296	82	27.7%	28	7	25.0%	564	271	48.0%
37-County Total	7,022	610		1,398	180		12,918	1,419	
37-County Mean	190	16	27.2%	38	5	64.6%	349	38	35.9%

C. Section Highlights

This section provides highlights of the analysis of the 37 small counties, specifically:

- *The mean percentage of funds planned for expenditure in FY 2004/05 by the 37 small counties was 86.4% (range: 7.7% to 110.0%).*
- *The mean percentage of total funds available that were planned to be spent on services (drug treatment and other services) by these 37 counties was 74.0% (range: 55.8% to 90.6%); and the mean percentage planned for criminal justice activities was 26.0% (range: 9.4% to 44.2%).*
- *Thirty-three (89.2%) of the 37 small counties carried over funds into FY 2004/05.*
- *The 37 small counties estimated that 6,478 referrals would be made for SACPA services during FY 2004/05. A majority of these referrals would come from the court/probation system.*
- *All (100.0%) of the 37 small counties planned to expend funds for drug testing of SACPA clients.*
- *Twenty-one (56.8%) of these 37 counties planned for an increase in total capacity during FY 2004/05, while 2 (5.4%) planned for a decrease in total capacity. The planned mean increase in total capacity for these 37 counties was 35.9% (range: -21.4% to 313.2%). If the three small counties with very large increases are not included, the increase in mean planned capacity for small counties was 17.3%.*
- *All (100.0%) of the 37 small counties stated that “impacted community parties” were involved in the SACPA planning process. Nine (24.3%) said specifically that “clients/client groups” were involved in the planning process.*
- *Twenty-four (64.9%) of the 37 county plans indicated that there were federally recognized American Indian tribes in the county, and that these tribes were part of the SACPA planning process.*

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The overall analysis of the county plans indicates that there is significant consistency among the 58 counties¹⁰. Based on the programmatic information provided by the counties, the SACPA services are largely directed and coordinated by health and human service agencies/professionals. In fact, 35 (60.3%) of the 58 counties identified various health and human services related agencies (e.g., department of health services, public health, behavioral health department) as the lead agency. Furthermore, 52 (89.7%) of the counties indicated that county drug abuse agencies would be

¹⁰ It should be kept in mind that these observations are based upon means for each county grouping. Means can be misleading without consideration of their variability. This section provides only a gross comparison of the data from the county groupings.

responsible for the assessment and placement of SACPA-eligible clients. The mean percentage of funds to be spent for services (drug treatment and other related services) by the 58 counties is 78.6%.

There are also some important differences across county size categories (large, medium, and small). First, the anticipated rate of referrals per 1,000 population was highest for the small counties. Second, the expected increase in total capacity was highest among the small counties. The mean of the total planned capacity increase for the 37 small counties is 35.9%, which is influenced by three counties reporting over a 100.0% capacity increase. Similarly, the mean total planned capacity increase for medium counties (28.9%) was influenced by two counties reporting over 100%. If these three small counties with very large increases were not included, the increase in planned capacity for small counties was 17.3%. Likewise if the two medium counties with very large increases are not included, the mean planned increase for medium counties is 3.9%. The mean planned capacity increase for large counties is 0.3%. Using these adjusted figures for planned capacity increase in the small and medium counties, the small counties plan for the largest increase in total capacity.

Appendix A: Planned Services by Type

Table A1: Planned Services by Type using SACPA Funds in the 12 Large Counties for FY 2004/05

County	Non-Residential/Outpatient					Residential					Other services				Case Management Activities				
	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Day Program-Intensive	Detoxification-No Meds	Detoxification-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Detoxification (Hospital)	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-No Meds	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Literacy Training	Family Counseling	Vocational Training	Other Client Services	Referral/Assessment	Placement	Court Monitoring	Supervision	Miscellaneous Activities
Alameda	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	
Contra Costa	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Fresno	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓								✓	✓	
Orange	✓						✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Riverside	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓					✓	✓	
Sacramento	✓	✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
San Bernadino	✓	✓					✓		✓				✓					✓	
San Diego	✓						✓		✓								✓		
San Francisco	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Santa Clara	✓								✓				✓		✓			✓	
Ventura	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓						✓			✓	

Table A2: Planned Services by Type using SACPA Funds in the 9 Medium Counties for FY 2004/05

County	Non-Residential/Outpatient					Residential					Other services				Case Management Activities				
	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Day Program-Intensive	Detoxification-No Meds	Detoxification-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Detoxification (Hospital)	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-No Meds	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Literacy Training	Family Counseling	Vocational Training	Other Client Services	Referral/Assessment	Placement	Court Monitoring	Supervision	Miscellaneous Activities
Kern	✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	
Monterey	✓	✓							✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
San Joaquin	✓	✓							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
San Mateo	✓	✓	✓						✓					✓	✓			✓	
Santa Barbara	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	
Solano	✓				✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Sonoma	✓	✓	✓						✓					✓	✓			✓	
Stanislaus	✓	✓	✓						✓								✓	✓	
Tulare	✓	✓	✓						✓						✓			✓	

Table A3: Planned Services by Type using SACPA Funds in the 37 Small Counties for FY 2004/05

County	Non-Residential/Outpatient					Residential					Other services				Case Management Activities				
	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Day Program-Intensive	Detoxification-No Meds	Detoxification-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Detoxification (Hospital)	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-No Meds	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Literacy Training	Family Counseling	Vocational Training	Other Client Services	Referral/Assessment	Placement	Court Monitoring	Supervision	Miscellaneous Activities
Alpine	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Amador	✓		✓						✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Butte	✓		✓						✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	
Calaveras	✓						✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Colusa	✓						✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Del Norte	✓		✓						✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Glenn	✓								✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Humboldt	✓		✓				✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	
Imperial	✓								✓					✓			✓		
Inyo	✓								✓			✓			✓			✓	
Kings	✓						✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lake	✓						✓		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lassen	✓		✓				✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Madera	✓						✓					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marin	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Mariposa	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mendocino	✓								✓			✓					✓		✓
Merced	✓								✓								✓	✓	
Modoc	✓		✓				✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mono	✓								✓									✓	✓
Napa	✓						✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada	✓							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Placer	✓		✓				✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plumas	✓								✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
San Benito	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓						✓	✓

County	Non-Residential/Outpatient					Residential					Other services				Case Management Activities				
	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Day Program-Intensive	Detoxification-No Meds	Detoxification-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Detoxification (Hospital)	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-No Meds	Detoxification (Non-Hospital)-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Treatment/Recovery-No Meds	Treatment/Recovery-Methadone, LAAM, or Other Meds Prescribed	Literacy Training	Family Counseling	Vocational Training	Other Client Services	Referral/Assessment	Placement	Court Monitoring	Supervision	Miscellaneous Activities
San Luis Obispo	✓													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Santa Cruz	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
Shasta	✓		✓						✓									✓	
Sierra	✓								✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Siskiyou	✓		✓						✓						✓		✓		✓
Sutter	✓						✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Tehama	✓		✓						✓			✓						✓	
Trinity	✓		✓						✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tuolumne	✓														✓		✓	✓	
Yolo	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Yuba	✓		✓		✓				✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	

Appendix B: FY 2001/02, FY 2002/03, FY 2003/04,
and FY 2004/05 County Plan Comparisons

APPENDIX B: FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, AND 2004/05 COUNTY PLAN COMPARISONS

The trend analysis begun in the 2003/04 report can be enhanced with the addition of a fourth year (FY 2004/05). As in the previous analysis, these data reflect the counties' planning and not actual experience. For example, the county plans forecast how funds will be used, but do not account for how funds were or are actually used. The key findings of this analysis are:

- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, there was a planned decrease of 32% in referral rates from court/probation for the small counties; 41% for the medium counties, and 36% for the large counties. *The small and medium counties have consistently planned for a higher rate of referrals from the courts/probation than have the large counties.*
- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, small counties planned for a decrease in parole referrals of about 33%, the medium counties planned for a decrease of 38%, and the large counties planned for a decrease of about 37%.
- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, small counties planned for a decrease in total referrals of about 32%, the medium counties planned for a decrease of 40%, and the large counties planned for a decrease of about 36%. *In all years, however, the planned rates of referral for the small and medium counties are greater than those for the large counties.*
- The planned mean carryover rate for the small counties increased 321% between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05. The medium counties planned for a 5% decrease in carryover between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05 and large counties planned for a decrease of about 14%. *In FY 2004/05 the small counties were planning to carryover at a rate of about 15 times that of the medium or large counties.*
- For the small counties, the mean rate of expenditure per 1000 county population on treatment-related services has decreased by about 37% from FY 2001/02 to FY 2004/05. *The medium counties' mean rate of planned expenditures on treatment-related services decreased by 14% during the four years of SACPA implementation. The large counties planned to decrease their mean rate of expenditure on treatment-related services by about 8% between FY 2001/2002 and 2004/05. The small counties mean planned rate of expenditure for treatment and other services was about 2.5 times that of the large counties in FY 2004/05.*
- For the small counties, their mean rate of expenditure per 1000 county population on criminal justice-related services has decreased by about 12% from FY 2001/02 to FY 2004/05. The medium counties' mean rate of planned expenditures on criminal justice-related services increased by 39% during the four years of SACPA implementation. The large counties planned to decrease their mean rate of expenditure on criminal justice-related services by less than 1% between FY 2001/2002 and 2004/05. *The small counties planned rates of expenditures on criminal justice services are about 3 times those of the large counties.*
- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, small counties planned for a decrease in mean total expenditures of about 31%; the medium planned by 6%, and the large by about 7%. *The mean planned rate of total expenditure for the small counties in FY 2004/05 was about 2.75 times that for the medium and large counties.*
- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, the small, medium and large counties all planned for large decreases in planned capacity increase per 1000 county population in non-residential drug treatment.
- Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, the small, medium and large counties all planned for an overall decrease in planned capacity increase per 1000 county population in residential drug treatment. *The large counties planned for a large increase in FY 20/03 and then a large decrease in both FY 03/04 and FY 04/05.*

- *FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, the small, medium and large counties all planned for an overall decrease in total planned capacity increase per 1000 county population. The large counties planned for a large increase in FY 20/03 and then a large decrease in FY 03/04.*

Conclusions

The county plans reflect a consistent pattern of the SACPA system either contracting (e.g., rates of referral) or expanding at a decreasing rate (e.g., total mean planned capacity expansion). The small counties have planned for an ever increasing rate of carryover, while the medium and large counties have planned for a decreasing rate. Rates of expenditure on treatment-related services have decreased for all three county groups. Criminal justice-related expenditures have decreased for the small and large counties, but have increased for the medium counties. Total rates of expenditure, however, have decreased over the four-year life of SACPA for the three county groups. From this analysis it appears as though the SACPA-related system is becoming smaller, especially in the large and medium counties, while, at the same time, small counties continue to plan for large amounts of carry over funds.

Analyses

Comparison of Mean Planned Court/Probation Referral Rates for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05.

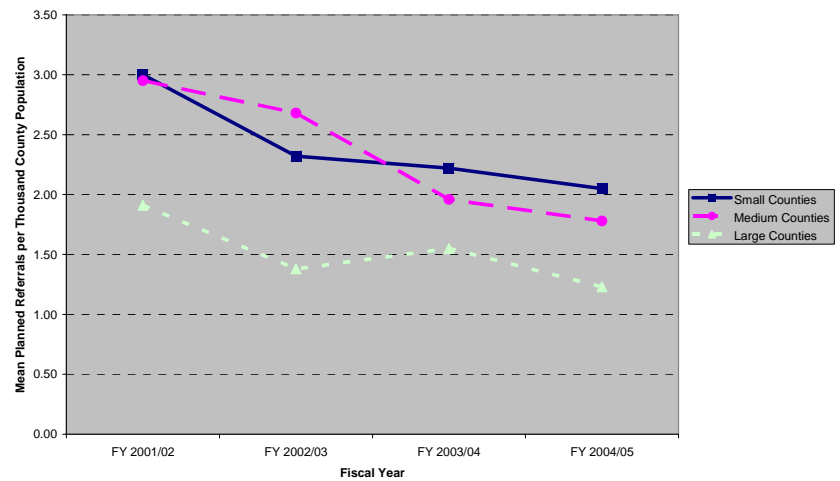
In their plans, each county must estimate the number of referrals to SACPA from the courts/probation and parole. Court/Probation referrals will be discussed first, and then parole referrals. Table 1 presents a comparison of the mean planned court/probation referrals per thousand county population for small, medium and large counties.¹ Figure 1 presents these data graphically.

Table 1: Comparison of the Mean Planned Court/Probation Referrals for Small, Medium, and Large Counties											
County Group	Mean Planned Number of Referrals				Mean Planned Referrals/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Referrals/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	218	172	170	150	3.00	2.32	2.22	2.05	-22.7%	-4.3%	-7.7%
Medium	1,568	1,346	996	888	2.95	2.68	1.96	1.78	-9.2%	-26.9%	-9.2%
Large	3,433	3,113	3,236	3,319	1.91	1.38	1.55	1.23	-27.7%	12.3%	-20.6%

¹ Rates per thousand calculations are used in order to control for differing county populations. This enables direct comparisons of rates among counties of differing size.

There has been a decrease in the mean rate of planned referrals per thousand county population from court/probation during the four years of SACPA. Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, there was a planned decrease of 32% in referral rates from court/probation for the small counties; 41% for the medium counties, and 36% for the large counties. The small and medium counties have consistently planned for a higher rate of referrals from the courts/probation than have the large counties.

Figure 1: Comparison of the Mean Planned Court/Probation Referrals per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium and Large Counties



Comparison of Mean Planned Parole Referrals Planned Referrals for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05

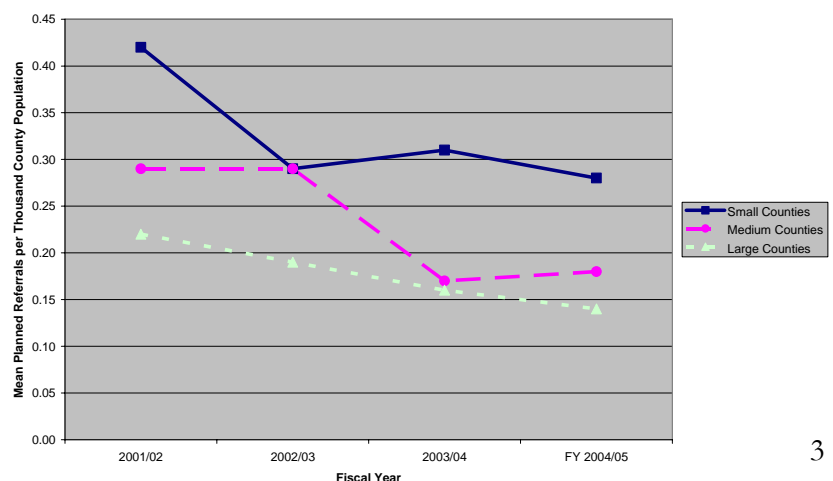
Each county must also estimate the number of referrals to SACPA from the parole system. Table 2 presents a comparison of the mean planned parole referrals per thousand county population for small, medium and large counties. Figure 2 presents these data graphically.

Table 2: Comparison of the Mean Planned Parole Referrals for Small, Medium, and Large Counties

County Group	Mean Planned Number of Referrals				Mean Planned Referrals/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Referrals/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	29	23	27	25	0.42	0.29	0.31	0.28	-31.0%	6.9%	-9.7%
Medium	150	158	94	94	0.29	0.29	0.17	0.18	0.0%	-41.4%	5.9%
Large	412	355	414	323	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.14	-13.6%	-15.8%	-12.5%

Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, small counties planned for a decrease in parole referrals of about 33%, the medium counties planned for a decrease of 38%, and the large counties planned for a decrease of about 37%. The large counties have consistently anticipated the lowest rates of referrals from parole among the three county group.

Figure 2: Comparison of the Mean Planned Parole Referrals per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium and Large Counties



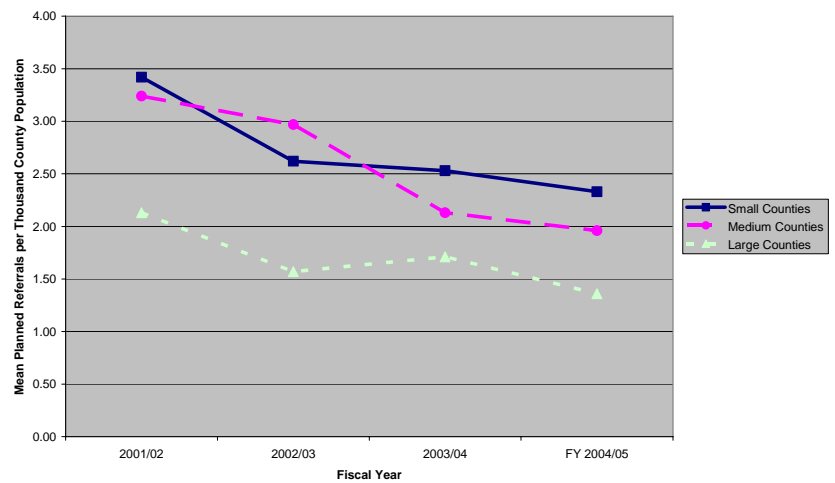
Comparison of Total Mean Planned Referrals for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05

Table 3 presents a comparison of the total mean planned referrals per thousand county population for small, medium and large counties. Figure 3 presents these data graphically.

County Group	Mean Planned Number of Referrals				Mean Planned Referrals/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Referrals/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	247	195	197	175	3.42	2.62	2.53	2.33	-23.4%	-3.4%	-7.9%
Medium	1,718	1,503	1,091	982	3.24	2.97	2.13	1.96	-8.3%	-28.3%	-8.0%
Large	3,846	3,468	3,650	3,642	2.13	1.57	1.71	1.36	-26.3%	8.9%	-20.5%

Overall, each county group planned for decreasing rates of referrals from the courts/probation and parole over the four years of SACPA. Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, small counties planned for a decrease in total referrals of about 32%, the medium counties planned for a decrease of 40%, and the large counties planned for a decrease of about 36%. In all years, however, the planned rates of referral for the small and medium counties are greater than those for the large counties.

Figure 3: Comparison of the Mean Planned Total Referrals per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



Fiscal Analysis

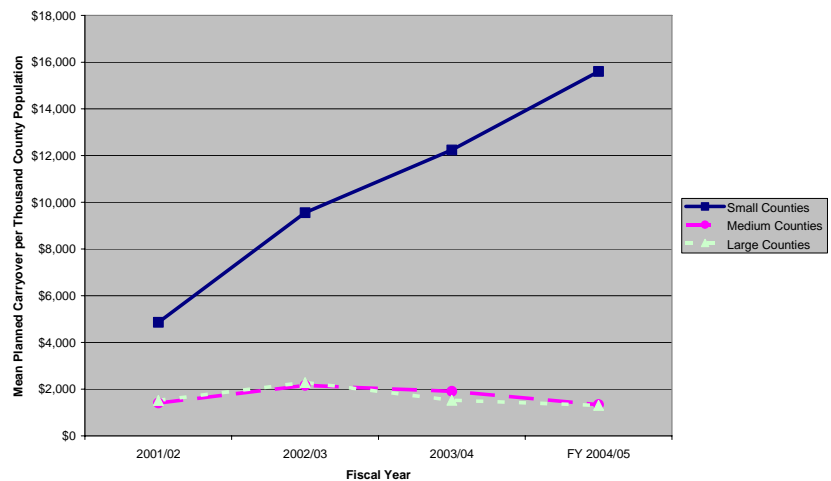
Comparison of Mean Planned Carryover for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05

Many counties, regardless of size, have budgeted for contingencies in order to create a flexible reserve that could be spent to meet changing requirements under SACPA, some of which could not be anticipated. This “carry over funding,” plus funds planned to be spent in FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05 will be reviewed in this section. Table 4 presents the mean planned rate of carryover for the small, medium and large counties. Figure 4 presents these data graphically.

Table 4: Comparison of the Mean Planned Carryover for Small, Medium, and Large Counties											
County Group	Mean Planned Carryover				Mean Planned Carryover/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Carryover/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	\$166,872	\$228,668	\$255,764	\$210,309	\$4,862	\$9,554	\$12,238	\$15,597	96.5%	28.1%	27.4%
Medium	\$707,015	\$1,060,927	\$955,927	\$639,227	\$1,409	\$2,157	\$1,906	\$1,339	53.1%	-11.7%	-29.7%
Large	\$3,259,779	\$3,682,448	\$2,579,874	\$2,390,810	\$1,520	\$2,285	\$1,527	\$1,303	50.3%	-33.2%	-14.7%

The planned mean carryover rate for the small counties increased 321% between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05. The medium counties planned for a 5% decrease in carryover between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05 and large counties planned for a decrease of about 14%. In FY 2004/05 the small counties were planning to carryover at a rate of about 15 times that of the medium or large counties.

Figure 4: Comparison of the Mean Planned Carryover per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



Comparison of Mean Planned Expenditures for Treatment-Related Services for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05

Table 5 presents the mean planned expenditure rates for treatment-related services by each group of counties.

Figure 5 presents these data graphically.

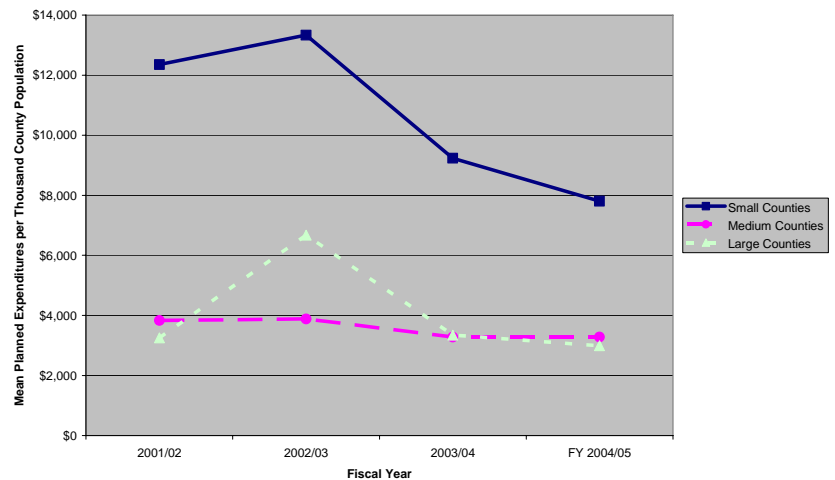
County Group	Mean Planned Expenditure				Mean Planned Expenditure/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Expenditure/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	\$439,147	\$537,889	\$446,528	\$414,402	\$12,356	\$13,333	\$9,237	\$7,808	7.9%	-30.7%	-15.5%
Medium	\$1,935,177	\$1,917,211	\$1,696,339	\$1,644,405	\$3,835	\$3,884	\$3,284	\$3,280	1.3%	-15.5%	-0.1%
Large	\$5,966,630	\$10,733,934	\$7,279,419	\$6,863,585	\$3,252	\$6,671	\$3,347	\$2,990	105.1%	-49.8%	-10.7%

For the small counties, their mean rate of expenditure per 1000 county population on treatment-related services has decreased by about 37% from FY 2001/02 to FY 2004/05.

The medium counties' mean rate of planned expenditures on treatment-related services decreased by 14% during the four years of SACPA implementation. The large counties planned to decrease their mean rate of expenditure on treatment-related services by about 8% between FY 2001/2002 and

2004/05. The small counties mean planned rate of expenditure for treatment and other services was about 2.5 times that of the large counties in FY 2004/05.

Figure 5: Comparison of the Mean Planned Expenditures from Treatment and Other Services per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



Comparison of Mean Planned Expenditures for Criminal Justice Services for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05

Table 6 presents the mean planned expenditures for criminal justice services over the four years of SACPA implementation. These data are also shown in Figure 6.

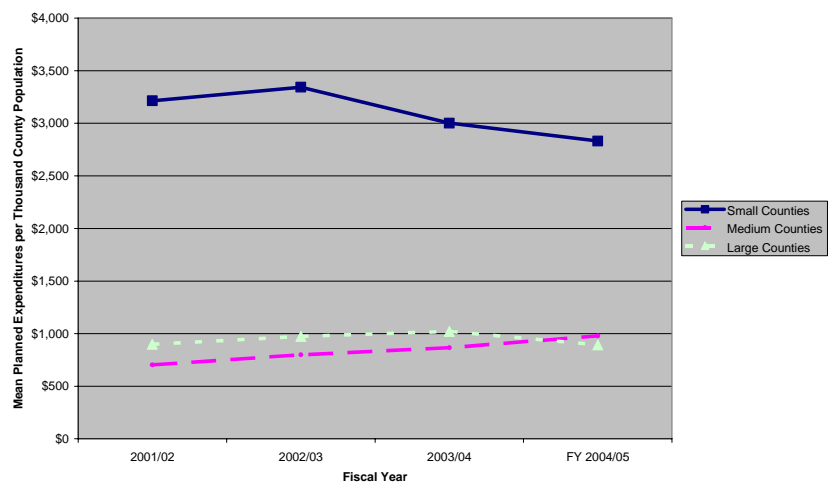
County Group	Mean Planned Expenditure				Mean Planned Expenditure/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Expenditure/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	\$99,772	\$123,005	\$128,347	\$137,725	\$3,214	\$3,344	\$3,002	\$2,831	4.0%	-10.2%	-5.7%
Medium	\$342,186	\$382,140	\$433,241	\$482,914	\$702	\$798	\$866	\$979	13.6%	8.6%	13.0%
Large	\$1,498,789	\$1,872,530	\$1,892,125	\$1,776,764	\$898	\$973	\$1,021	\$892	8.3%	5.0%	-12.6%

For the small counties, their mean rate of expenditure per 1000 county population on criminal justice-related services has decreased by about 12% from FY 2001/02 to FY 2004/05.

The medium counties' mean rate of planned expenditures on criminal justice-related services increased by 39% during the four years of SACPA implementation. The large counties planned to decrease their mean rate of expenditure on criminal justice-related services by less than 1% between FY 2001/2002 and

2004/05. The small counties planned rates of expenditures on criminal justice services are about 3 times those of the large counties.

Figure 6: Comparison of the Mean Planned Expenditures from Criminal Justice Services per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



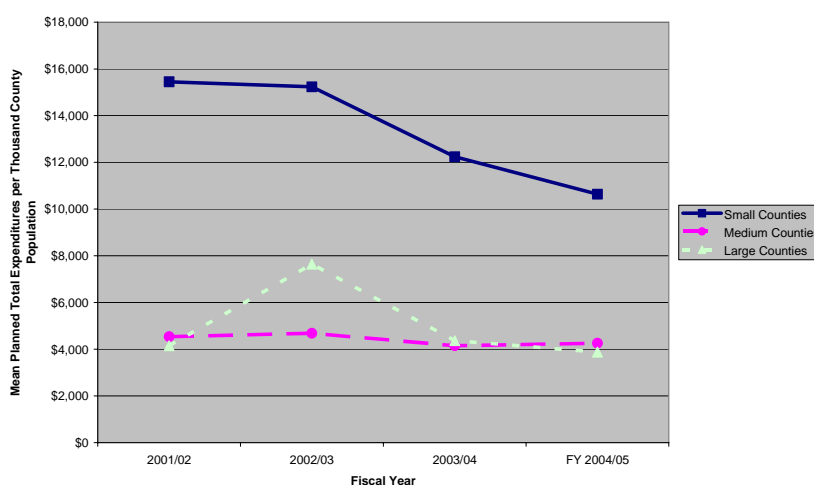
Comparison of Total Mean Planned Expenditures for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05

Table 7 presents the total mean planned expenditures over the four planning years. These data are also shown graphically in Figure 7.

Table 7: Comparison of the Total Mean Planned Expenditures for Small, Medium, and Large Counties											
County Group	Mean Planned Expenditure				Mean Planned Expenditure/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Expenditure/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	\$534,461	\$582,154	\$577,957	\$552,127	\$15,448	\$15,232	\$12,238	\$10,640	-1.4%	-19.7%	-13.1%
Medium	\$2,277,363	\$2,299,352	\$2,129,579	\$2,127,319	\$4,538	\$4,682	\$4,150	\$4,260	3.2%	-11.4%	2.7%
Large	\$7,465,420	\$12,606,463	\$9,171,544	\$8,628,750	\$4,150	\$7,643	\$4,368	\$3,875	84.2%	-42.8%	-11.3%

Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, small counties planned for a decrease in mean total expenditures of about 31%; the medium planned by 6%, and the large by about 7%. The mean planned rate of expenditure for the small counties in FY 2004/05 was about 2.75 times that for the medium and large counties.

Figure 7: Comparison of the Mean Planned Total Expenditures per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



Comparison of Mean Planned Capacity Increase for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05 in Non-Residential Drug Treatment

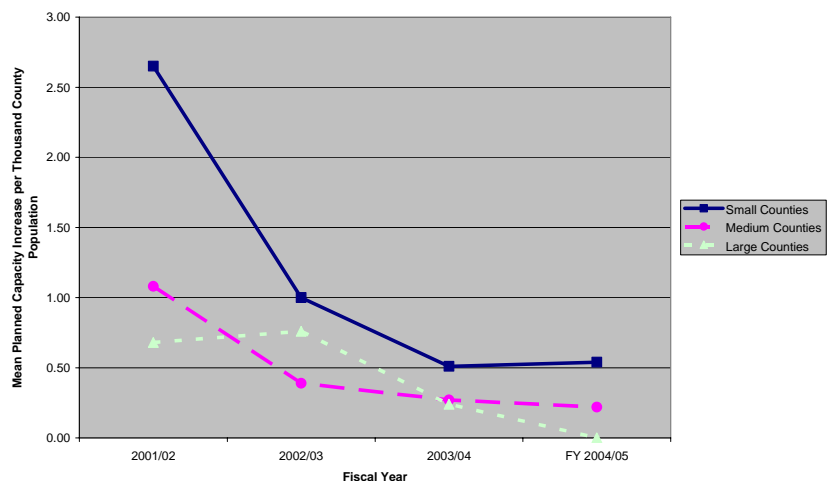
Table 8 presents the mean planned capacity change per thousand county population in non-residential drug treatment over the three years. These data are also shown graphically in Figure 8.

County Group	Mean Planned Capacity Increase				Mean Planned Capacity Increase/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Capacity Increase/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	151	41	22	16	2.65	1.00	0.51	0.54	-62.3%	-49.0%	5.9%
Medium	488	209	187	150	1.08	0.39	0.27	0.22	-63.9%	-30.8%	-18.5%
Large*	1,436	1,439	1,464	1	0.68	0.76	1.00	0.0	11.8%	-68.4%	-100.0%

* Data for Alameda county was not included in the calculation of mean for FY 2004/05

Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, the small, medium and large counties all planned for large decreases in planned capacity increase per 1000 county population in non-residential drug treatment.

Figure 8: Comparison of the Mean Planned Capacity Increase in Non-Residential Drug Treatment per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



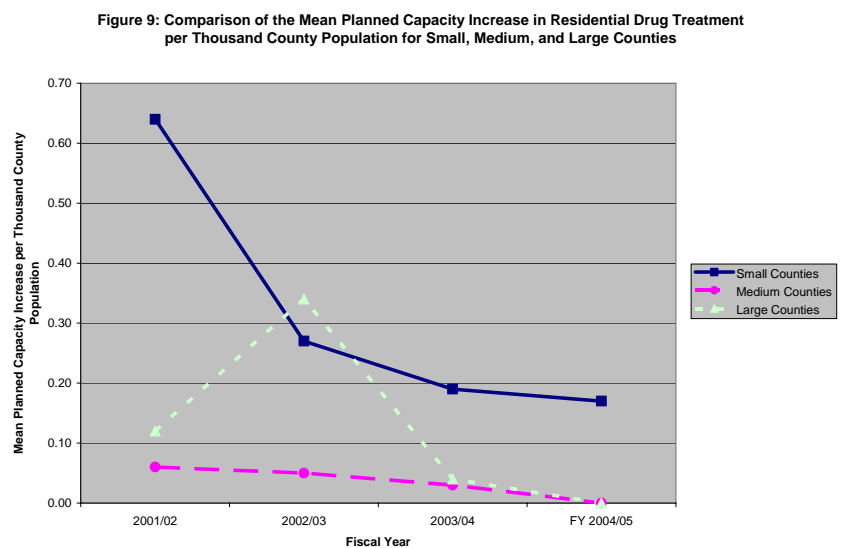
Comparison of Mean Planned Capacity Increase for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05 in Residential Drug Treatment

Table 9 presents the mean planned change in capacity in residential drug treatment over the four planning years. These data are also shown graphically in Figure 9.

County Group	Mean Planned Capacity Increase				Mean Planned Capacity Increase/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Capacity Increase/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	20	10	6	5	0.64	0.27	0.19	0.17	-57.8%	-29.6%	-10.5%
Medium	26	31	15	-8	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.00	-16.7%	-40.0%	-100.0%
Large*	221	543	224	0	0.12	0.34	0.17	0.00	183.3%	-88.2%	-100.0%

* Data for Alameda county was not included in the calculation of mean for FY 2004/05

Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, the small, medium and large counties all planned for an overall decrease in planned capacity increase per 1000 county population in residential drug treatment. The large counties planned for a large increase in FY 20/03 and then a large decrease in both FY 03/04 and FY 04/05.



Comparison of Total Mean Planned Capacity Increase for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, and 2004/05 in Drug Treatment

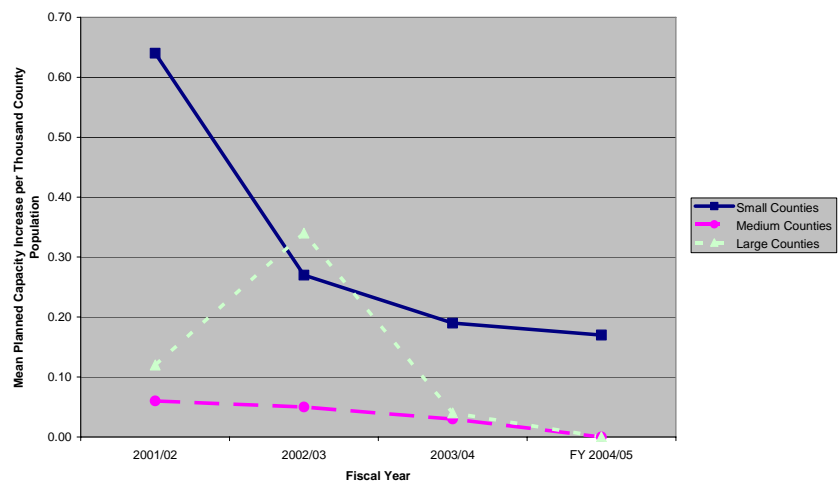
Table 10 presents the total mean planned capacity over the three planning years. These data are also shown graphically in Figure 10.

County Group	Mean Planned Capacity Increase				Mean Planned Capacity Increase/1000 County Population				% Change between Mean Planned Capacity Increase/1000 County Population		
	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 01/02 to FY 02/03	FY 02/03 to FY 03/04	FY 03/04 to FY 04/05
Small	255	74	38	38	5.24	1.75	1.01	1.15	-66.6%	-42.3%	13.9%
Medium	638	320	266	235	1.38	0.60	0.43	0.41	-56.5%	-28.3%	-4.7%
Large*	1,856	2,077	1,753	4	0.95	1.19	1.21	0.00	25.3%	-74.8%	-100.0%

* Data for Alameda county was not included in the calculation of mean for FY 2004/05

Between FY 2001/02 and FY 2004/05, the small, medium and large counties all planned for an overall decrease in total planned capacity increase per 1000 county population. The large counties planned for a large increase in FY 20/03 and then a large decrease in FY 03/04.

Figure 9: Comparison of the Mean Planned Capacity Increase in Residential Drug Treatment per Thousand County Population for Small, Medium, and Large Counties



Appendix C: Comparison of Information Contained in the County Plans with Actual Experience

APPENDIX C: COMPARISON OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE COUNTY PLANS WITH ACTUAL EXPERIENCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This analysis compares estimated expenditures and client counts presented in the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (SACPA) county plans with the counties' actual experience. Pearson correlations were used to determine if the planned and actual data tend to vary or be associated in a manner not expected on the basis of chance alone. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests were conducted to determine if the means of the planned and actual data are significantly different. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the results from the Pearson correlations and the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests.

Table 1: Statistically Significant* Differences in Means Between Planned and Actual Data			
	FY2001/02	FY 2002/03	FY 2003/04
Small Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓
Medium Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures		✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Total Expenditure		✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓
Large Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓
All Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓

* $\alpha = .05$

Table 2: Statistically Significant* Wilcoxon Scores of Planned and Actual Data			
	FY2001/02	FY 2002/03	FY 2003/04
Small Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures			✓
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓
Medium Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures			
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	
Client Counts	✓	✓	
Large Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures	✓		
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓
All Counties			
Treatment-related Expenditures	✓	✓	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditures	✓		✓
Total Expenditure	✓	✓	✓
Client Counts	✓	✓	✓

* $\alpha = .05$

The analyses performed for the small, medium, and large county groupings include the following comparisons for FY 2001/02, FY 2002/02, and FY 2003/04:

- The planned and actual treatment-related expenditures
- The planned and actual criminal justice-related expenditures
- The planned and actual total expenditures
- The planned and actual client referrals

The same analyses were performed for all counties. The actual analyses follow this Executive Summary.

There was a significant relationship across the small counties between planned and actual data, but little relationship between planned and actual means. In all years, the small counties spent less and served fewer clients than estimated.

The data from the medium counties indicate a more mixed picture. In two of the three years, aggregate planned and actual expenditures were significantly related. In all three years, however, the mean amount expended was significantly less than the mean planned amount. For two of the three years, the mean number of clients served was lower than estimated. Yet, for all three years, planned and actual expenditures for criminal justice-related activities did not differ significantly.

Across the large counties, there was a significant relationship with regard to planned and actual treatment-related, criminal justice-related, and total expenditures, as well as client counts. The large counties spent significantly less than planned, except for criminal justice-related expenditures in FY 2002/03 and 2003/04. The mean number of actual clients served was also significantly less than estimated.

METHOD

Each county is required to estimate its expenditures for the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (SACPA) for the upcoming fiscal year. The following analysis compares data contained in the county plans with actual experience reported by the counties. The planned and actual data are compared using two types of analyses: (1) Pearson correlations to determine if the planned and actual data tend to vary or be associated in a way not expected based solely on chance; and (2) Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests to determine if the means of the planned and actual data are significantly different. The Wilcoxon test is used where two sets of data are correlated. These two kinds of analyses will help to determine if there is a relationship between what was planned to happen and what actually happened. Even though the planned and actual data may be related, their means could be significantly different. For example, within a group of counties, the planned and actual county expenditures can be related across the counties, but the mean of the planned expenditures could be significantly less than the mean of the actual expenditures. For a planning process to be considered optimal among a group of counties, it should result in a significant relationship between what is planned and what actually happens, and there should not be a significant difference between the means of what is planned and what actually happens.

The following analyses were performed for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, and 2003/04 for each county grouping (small, medium, and large):

- The planned and actual treatment-related expenditures
- The planned and actual criminal justice-related expenditures
- The planned and actual total expenditures
- The planned and actual client referrals

Because of the large number of analyses performed, we will only present, as an example, the analysis for the small counties' planned and actual treatment-related expenditures in FY 2001/02. Similar analyses were performed for planned and actual criminal justice-related expenditures; planned and actual total expenditures; and planned and actual client referrals for FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04. The data from these additional analyses are presented in Appendix C-1, but without narrative, because they are parallel with the small county planned and actual treatment-related expenditures analysis. A similar analytic approach was

taken for the medium and large counties across the three fiscal years. Again, the data from these analyses are also presented in Appendix C-2 and C-3, but without narrative.

Table 3 contains the **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures for the small counties for FY 2001/02.

Table 3: Correlations Between Planned and Actual Treatment-related Expenditures for Small Counties							
	FY 2001/02						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment Expenditure	\$15,847,124	\$9,019,365	\$428,274	\$243,740	56.8%	0.8025	✓

As can be seen, the total **planned** treatment-related expenditures for the small counties in FY 2001/02 were \$15,847,124, with a mean of \$428,274. The total **actual** treatment-related expenditures reported were \$9,019,365, with a mean of \$243,740. Of the **planned** treatment-related expenditures, 56.8 percent were **actually** expended.

These data were analyzed to determine if there was a statistically significant correlation between **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures. If a significant correlation exists, it means that the **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures tend to vary, be associated, or occur together in a way not expected on the basis of chance alone. For the small counties in FY 2001/02, the correlation between the **planned** and **actual** ($R = .80$, $df = 35$, $p < .05$) was statistically significant. Thus the **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures were significantly associated. If they were not, there would have been no relationship between the **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures.

The **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures are presented graphically in Figure 1 (Appendix C-1).

For the small counties in FY 2001/02 there was a statistically significant relationship between planned and actual treatment-related expenditures

Even though this significant relationship exists between **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures, it is possible that the mean of the **planned** treatment-related expenditures could be substantially different from the **actual** treatment-related expenditures. In order to test this, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests were

performed on the data. This test is used to determine if means are significantly different when the data on which the means are based are correlated, as is the case here.

Table 4 presents the FY 2001/02 **planned** and **actual** treatment-related expenditures for the small counties. The means (**planned** = \$428,273.62; **actual** = \$243,739.59) were significantly different (W=677; Wilcoxon critical value=151; n=37, p<.05).

Table 4: Comparisons Between Mean Planned and Actual Treatment-related Expenditures for Small Counties								
	FY 2001/02							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxon Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment Expenditure	\$15,846,124	\$9,018,365	\$428,274	\$243,740	37	677	151	✓

For the small counties, while there was a significant relationship between the FY 2001/02 planned and actual treatment-related expenditures. The mean amount actually expended was significantly less than the mean amount planned to be spent.

As noted above, similar analyses were performed for FY 2001/02, 2002/03, and 2003/04, and data tables and figures appear in Appendix C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4.

FINDINGS

For the small counties, the SACPA planning process resulted in a significant relationship across counties between planned and actual data, but little relationship between mean planned and actual data. Thus, the small county's plans did not predict well their treatment, criminal justice and total expenditures. They also did not predict well the number of clients served. Across all years, the small counties spent less and served fewer clients than their plans anticipated. This may be related to the difficulty that some counties might have accurately predicting their client base. For example, having fewer clients than anticipated in a small county could result in a significant reduction in SACPA-related expenditures.

For the medium counties, there was a mixed pattern with regard to the relationship across the counties with regard to planned and actual expenditures. In one year, the counties as a whole, spent more on treatment-related services than they planned. For two of the three years, there was a significant relationship between planned and actual total expenditures. However, in all three years, the total mean amount expended was significantly less than the planned amount. For two of the three years, the mean number of clients actually served was less than planned. Yet, for all three years, the actual expenditures for criminal justice-related activities were not significantly different than the planned amount. It seems that the medium counties were

adept at planning for criminal justice expenditures. For two of the three years, the mean number of clients served was significantly less than what was planned for. In sum, the planning process for the medium counties seemed to work better for some items (e.g., criminal justice expenditures) than for others (e.g., total amount expended). However, in comparison to the small counties, the medium county plans seemed to be more closely related to what actually occurred.

In most instances the success of the planning process for the large counties was more similar to that of the small counties than of the medium counties. In all categories there was a significant relationship across the counties with regard to planned and actual treatment-related, criminal justice-related, total expenditures, and client counts. Comparing mean planned and actual data showed that the large counties spent significantly less than planned, except for criminal justice-related expenditures in FY 2002/03 and 2003/04. The mean number of actual clients served was also significantly less than what was planned for.

CONCLUSION

A planning process can be considered optimal among a group of counties, when it results in a significant relationship between what is planned and what actually happens, and when there is not a significant difference between the means of what is planned and what actually happens. These findings suggest that the county SACPA planning process is only a partial success. The counties consistently underspent their projections and served fewer SACPA clients than they planned. These findings combined with those of Appendix B show that the SACPA system is either contracting (e.g., rates of referral) or expanding at a decreasing rate (e.g., total mean planned capacity expansion). The small counties have planned for an ever increasing rate of carryover, while the medium and large counties have planned for a decreasing rate. Total rates of expenditure, however, have decreased over the four-year life of SACPA for the three county groups. From this analysis it appears as though the SACPA-related system is becoming smaller, and that the counties themselves are, in fact, planning for it to become smaller. Whether this is intentional, or a by-product of trending based upon previous years' experience, cannot be determined in this analysis.

Appendix C-1: Small County Analysis

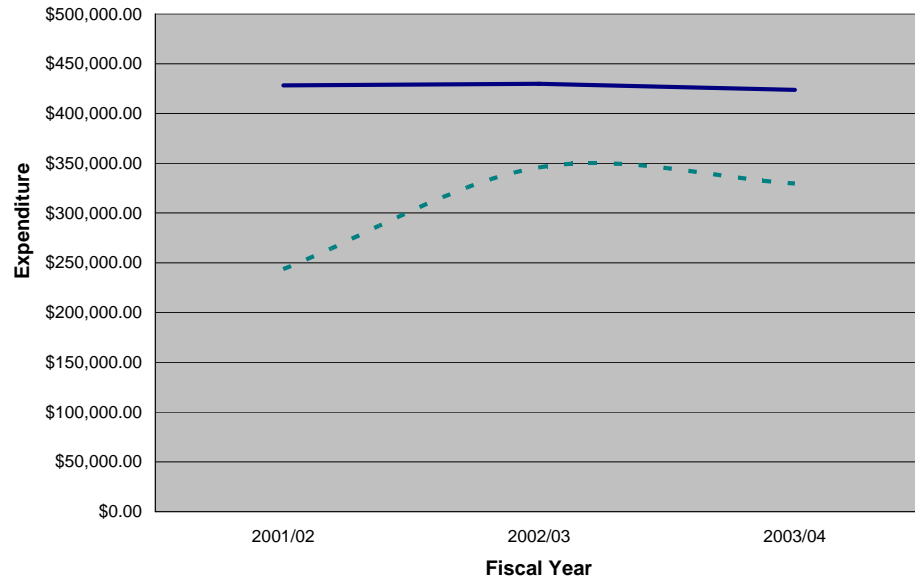
APPENDIX C-1: SMALL COUNTY ANALYSES

Table 5: Correlations Between Planned and Actual for Small Counties							
	FY 2001/02						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$15,847,124	\$9,019,365	\$428,274	\$243,740	56.8%	0.8025	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,625,461	\$3,510,351	\$97,985	\$94,874	97.2%	0.6433	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$19,775,074	\$12,883,631	\$534,461	\$348,206	62.5%	0.7967	✓
Client Counts	9,142	4,429	247	120	49.8%	0.8084	✓
	FY 2002/03						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$15,908,843	\$12,796,530	\$429,969	\$345,852	81.9%	0.8355	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$4,551,199	\$4,684,673	\$123,005	\$126,613	105.5%	0.4308	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$21,539,680	\$17,960,920	\$582,154	\$485,430	81.4%	0.9398	✓
Client Counts	7,231	6,065	195	164	81.1%	0.8297	✓
	FY 2003/04						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$15,679,568	\$12,199,306	\$423,772	\$329,711	78.0%	0.7547	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$4,711,832	\$4,596,130	\$127,347	\$124,220	95.3%	0.464	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$21,273,405	\$17,228,979	\$574,957	\$465,648	78.7%	0.8768	✓
Client Counts	7,295	6,306	197	170	77.9%	0.7944	✓

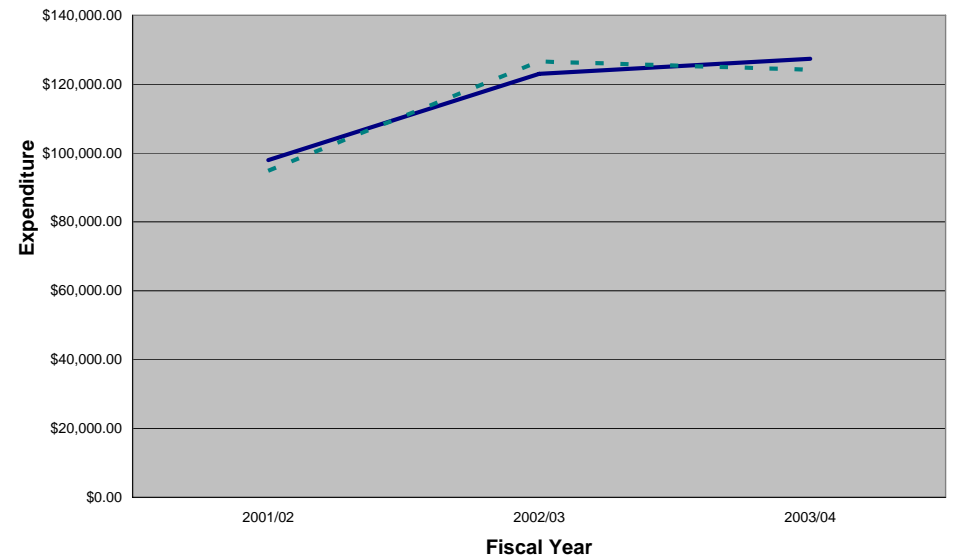
Table 6: Comparisons Between Mean Planned and Actual for Small Counties								
	FY 2001/02							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$15,846,124	\$9,018,365	\$428,274	\$243,740	37	677	151	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,625,461	\$3,510,351	\$97,985	\$94,874	37	125	151	
Total Expenditure*	\$19,775,074	\$12,883,631	\$534,461	\$348,206	36	590	151	✓
Client Counts	9,142	4,429	247	120	39	612	151	✓
	FY 2002/03							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$15,908,843	\$12,796,530	\$429,969	\$345,852	37	379	151	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$4,551,199	\$4,684,673	\$123,005	\$126,613	33	145	151	
Total Expenditure*	\$21,539,680	\$17,960,920	\$582,154	\$485,430	36	490	151	✓
Client Counts	7,231	6,065	195	164	37	271	151	✓
	FY 2003/04							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$15,679,568	\$12,199,306	\$423,772	\$329,711	36	461	151	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$4,711,832	\$4,596,130	\$127,347	\$124,220	35	178	151	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$21,273,405	\$17,228,979	\$574,956	\$465,648	36	578	151	✓
Client Counts	7,295	6,306	197	170	37	270	151	✓

* Total expenditure calculations include expenditure for services other than treatment-related and criminal justice-related expenditures detailed above.

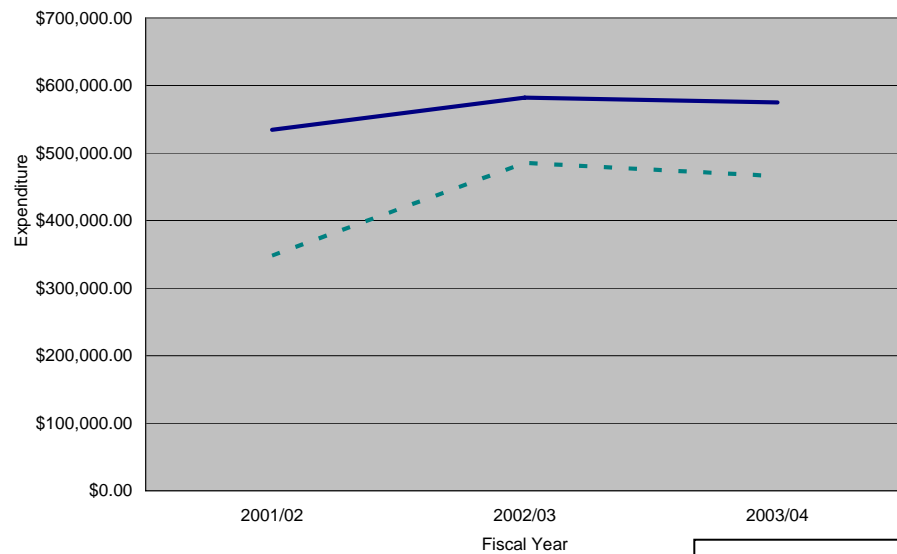
**Figure 1: Planned vs. Actual Treatment-Related Expenditure
Small Counties**



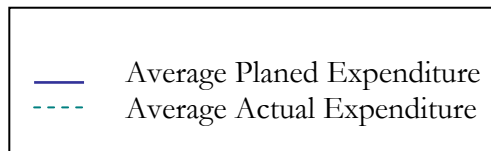
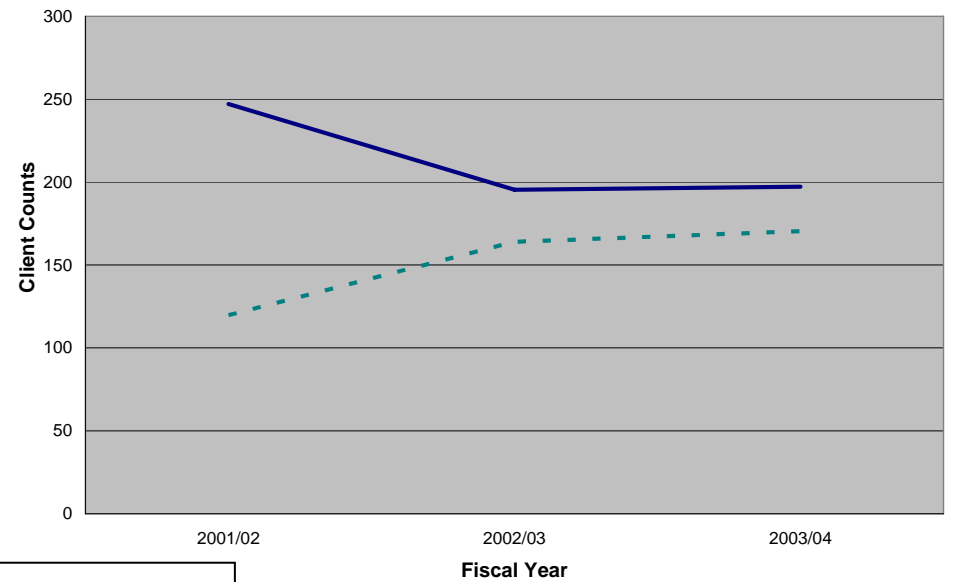
**Figure 2: Planned vs. Actual Criminal Justice-Related Expenditure
Small Counties**



**Figure 3: Planned vs. Actual Total Expenditure
Small Counties**



**Figure 4: Planned vs. Actual Client Counts
Small Counties**



Appendix C-2: Medium County Analysis

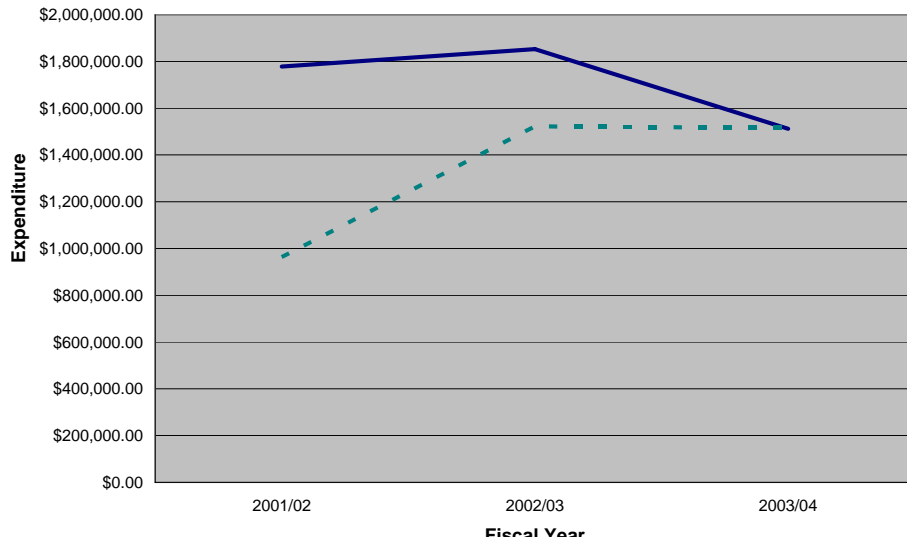
APPENDIX C-2: MEDIUM COUNTY ANALYSES

Table 7: Correlations Between Planned and Actual for Medium Counties							
	FY 2001/02						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$16,008,904	\$8,668,431	\$1,778,767	\$963,159	55.8%	0.4845	
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,078,677	\$3,361,456	\$342,075	\$373,495	109.1%	0.6777	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$20,496,270	\$12,268,319	\$2,277,363	\$1,363,147	60.1%	0.6114	
Client Counts	15,463	6,426	1,718	714	55.1%	0.7096	✓
	FY 2002/03						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$16,674,769	\$13,700,955	\$1,852,752	\$1,522,328	80.2%	0.7806	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,439,263	\$4,226,738	\$382,140	\$469,638	119.9%	0.7355	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$20,694,166	\$19,286,835	\$2,299,352	\$2,142,982	92.8%	0.7613	✓
Client Counts	13,530	8,965	1,503	996	76.4%	0.8317	✓
	FY 2003/04						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$13,605,655	\$13,648,076	\$1,511,739	\$1,516,453	101.4%	0.8675	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,899,167	\$4,060,066	\$433,241	\$451,118	104.1%	0.8736	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$19,166,215	\$18,797,604	\$2,129,579	\$2,088,623	99.0%	0.9132	✓
Client Counts	9,816	9,439	1,091	1,049	108.9%	0.6739	✓

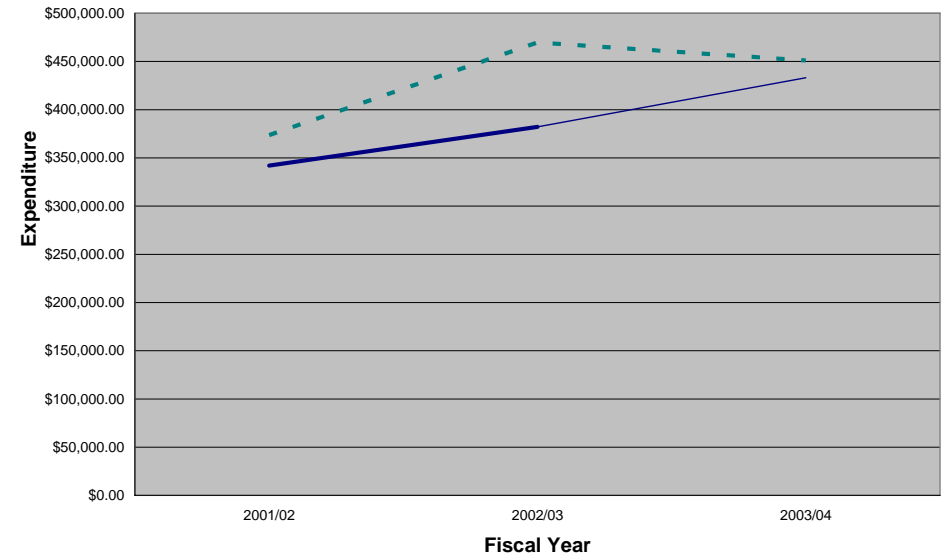
Table 8: Comparisons Between Mean Planned and Actual for Medium Counties								
	FY 2001/02							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$16,008,904	\$8,668,431	\$1,778,767	\$963,159	9	43	8	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,078,677	\$3,361,456	\$342,075	\$373,495	9	-1	8	
Total Expenditure*	\$20,496,270	\$12,268,319	\$2,277,363	\$1,363,147	9	45	8	✓
Client Counts	15,463	6,426	1,718	714	9	39	8	✓
	FY 2002/03							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$16,674,769	\$13,700,955	\$1,852,752	\$1,522,328	9	29	8	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,439,263	\$4,226,738	\$382,140	\$469,638	9	-29	8	
Total Expenditure*	\$20,694,166	\$19,286,835	\$2,299,352	\$2,142,982	9	19	8	✓
Client Counts	13,530	8,965	1,503	996	9	33	8	✓
	FY 2003/04							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$13,605,655	\$13,648,076	\$1,511,739	\$1,516,453	9	-1	8	
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$3,899,167	\$4,060,066	\$433,241	\$451,118	9	-9	8	
Total Expenditure*	\$19,166,215	\$18,797,604	\$2,129,579	\$2,088,623	9	7	8	
Client Counts	9,816	9,439	1,091	1,049	9	3	8	

* Total expenditure calculations include expenditure for services other than treatment-related and criminal justice-related expenditures detailed above.

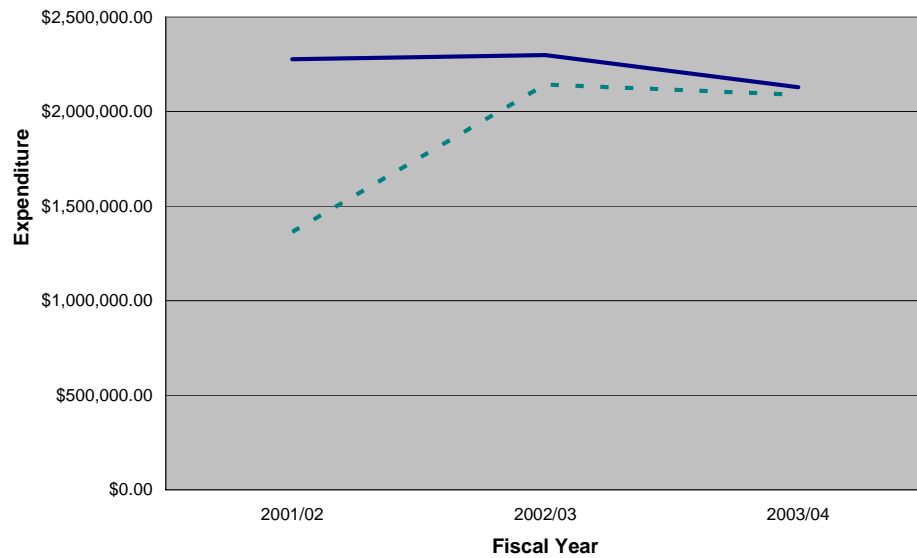
**Figure 5: Planned vs. Actual Treatment-Related Expenditure
Medium Counties**



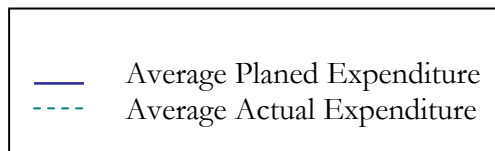
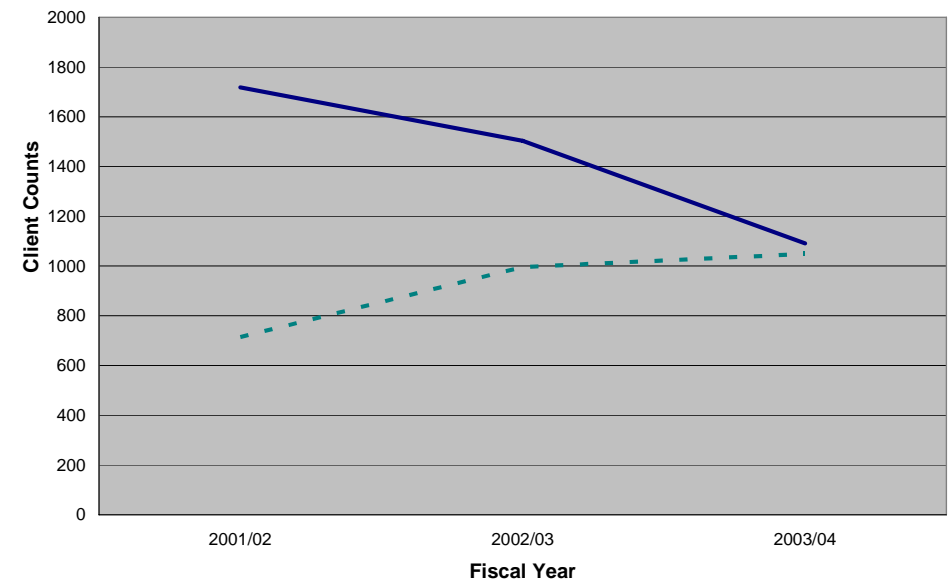
**Figure 6: Planned vs. Actual Criminal Justice-Related Expenditure
Medium Counties**



**Figure 7: Planned vs. Actual Total Expenditure
Medium Counties**



**Figure 8: Planned vs. Actual Client Counts
Medium Counties**



Appendix C-3: Large County Analysis

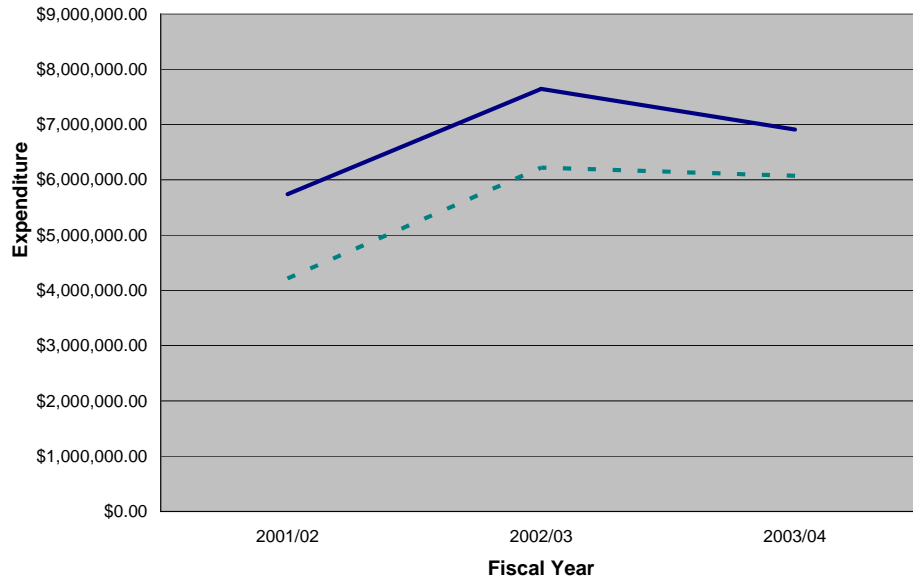
APPENDIX C-3: LARGE COUNTY ANALYSES

Table 9: Correlations Between Planned and Actual for Large Counties							
	FY 2001/02						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$68,873,087	\$50,595,786	\$5,739,424	\$4,216,316	68.6%	0.9666	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$18,639,570	\$16,566,627	\$1,553,298	\$1,380,552	91.9%	0.7938	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$89,585,036	\$67,560,584	\$7,465,420	\$5,630,049	70.5%	0.9625	✓
Client Counts	46,147	20,529	3,846	1,711	46.8%	0.7999	✓
	FY 2002/03						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$91,721,026	\$74,659,020	\$7,643,419	\$6,221,585	84.9%	0.9892	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$23,729,802	\$23,179,161	\$1,977,484	\$1,931,597	103.4%	0.9668	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$121,277,557	\$99,256,824	\$10,106,463	\$8,271,402	84.1%	0.9883	✓
Client Counts	41,616	30,584	3,468	2,549	84.8%	0.8931	✓
	FY 2003/04						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$82,900,688	\$72,864,136	\$6,908,391	\$6,072,011	82.7%	0.998	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$22,705,500	\$23,235,274	\$1,892,125	\$1,936,273	106.7%	0.9861	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$110,058,533	\$97,689,651	\$9,171,544	\$8,140,804	85.9%	0.9981	✓
Client Counts	42,797	33,178	3,566	2,765	86.4%	0.9394	✓

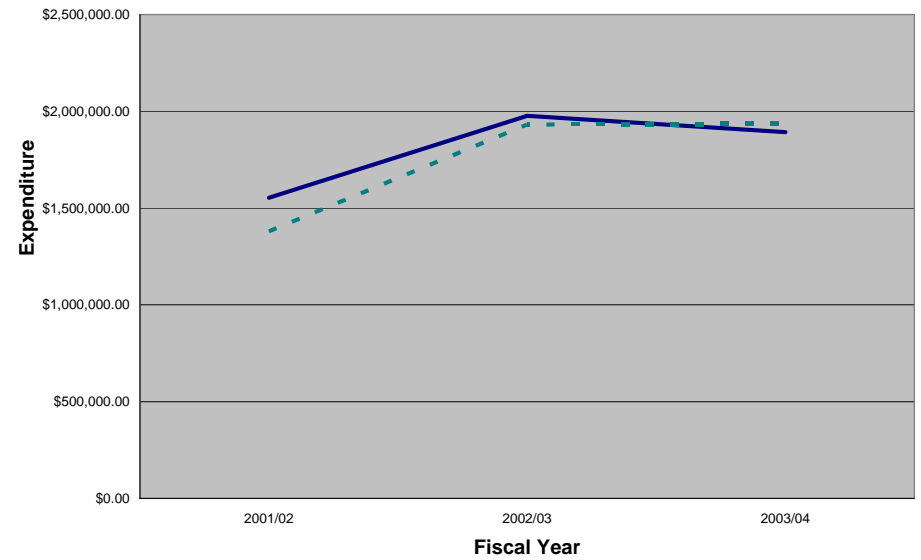
Table 10: Comparisons Between Mean Planned and Actual for Large Counties								
	FY 2001/02							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$68,873,087	\$50,595,786	\$579,424	\$4,216,316	12	76	17	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$18,639,570	\$16,566,627	\$1,553,278	\$1,380,552	12	18	17	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$89,585,036	\$67,560,584	\$7,465,420	\$5,630,049	12	76	17	✓
Client Counts	46,147	20,529	3,846	1,711	12	72	17	✓
	FY 2002/03							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$91,721,026	\$74,659,020	\$7,643,419	\$6,221,585	12	60	17	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$23,729,802	\$23,179,161	\$1,977,484	\$1,931,597	11	-2	13	
Total Expenditure*	\$121,277,557	\$99,256,824	\$10,106,463	\$8,271,402	12	66	17	✓
Client Counts	41,616	30,584	3,468	2,549	12	40	17	✓
	FY 2003/04							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$82,900,688	\$72,864,136	\$6,908,391	\$6,072,011	12	68	17	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$22,705,500	\$23,235,274	\$1,892,125	\$1,936,273	12	-6	17	
Total Expenditure*	\$110,058,533	\$97,689,651	\$9,171,544	\$8,140,804	12	78	17	✓
Client Counts	42,797	33,178	3,566	2,765	12	20	17	✓

* Total expenditure calculations include expenditure for services other than treatment-related and criminal justice-related expenditures detailed above.

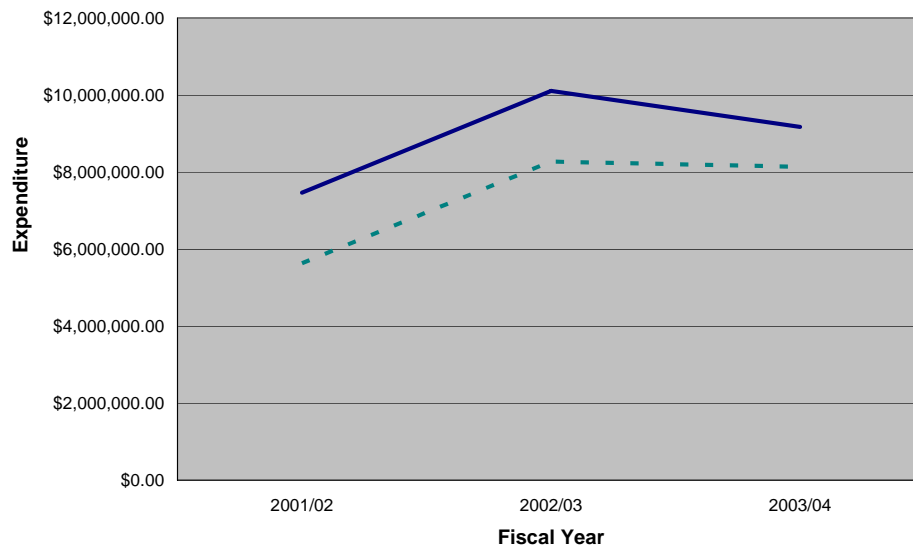
**Figure 9: Planned vs. Actual Treatment-Related Expenditure
Large Counties**



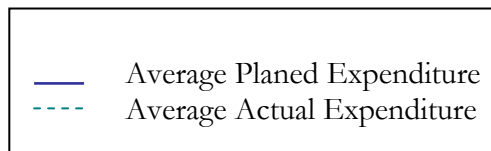
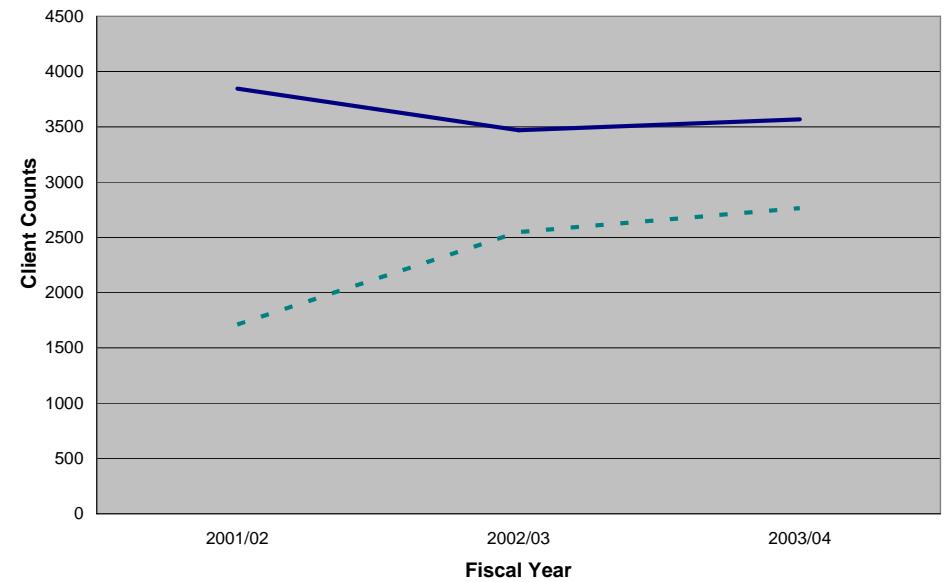
**Figure 10: Planned vs. Actual Criminal Justice-Related Expenditure
Large Counties**



**Figure 11: Planned vs. Actual Total Expenditure
Large Counties**



**Figure 12: Planned vs. Actual Client Counts
Large Counties**



Appendix C-4: All County Analysis

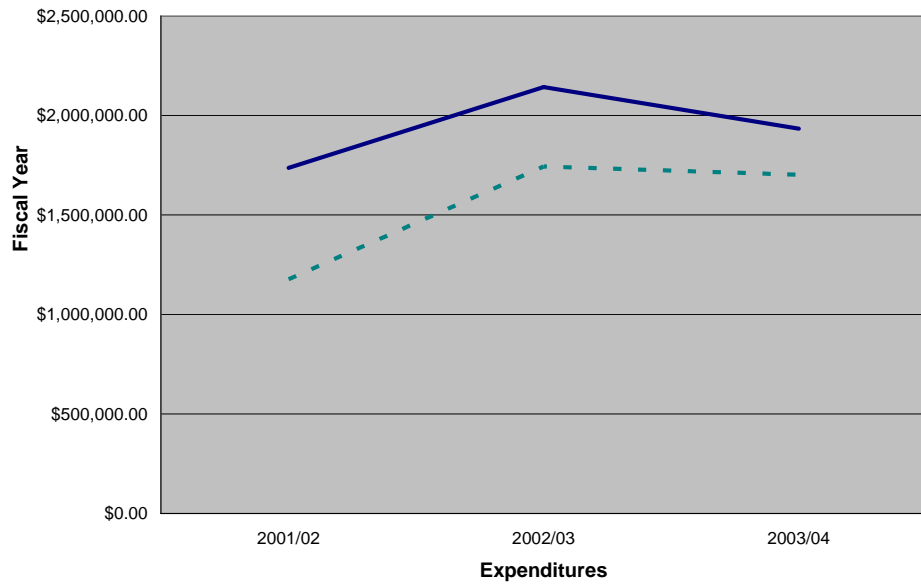
APPENDIX C-4: ALL COUNTY ANALYSES

Table 11: Correlations Between Planned and Actual for All Counties							
	FY 2001/02						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$100,728,115	\$68,282,582	\$1,736,691	\$1,177,286	59.1%	0.9736	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$25,343,708	\$23,438,434	\$436,960	\$404,111	97.9%	0.9375	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$129,856,380	\$92,712,534	\$2,238,903	\$1,598,492	63.8%	0.9742	✓
Client Counts	70,752	31,384	1,220	541	50.0%	0.8989	✓
	FY 2002/03						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$124,304,638	\$101,156,505	\$2,143,183	\$1,744,078	82.3%	0.9915	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$31,720,264	\$32,090,592	\$546,901	\$553,286	107.4%	0.9668	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$163,511,403	\$136,504,579	\$2,819,162	\$2,353,527	83.8%	0.9922	✓
Client Counts	62,377	45,614	1,075	786	81.1%	0.9244	✓
	FY 2003/04						
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	Actual/Planned	Pearson's r Correlation Coefficient	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$112,185,911	\$98,711,518	\$1,934,240	\$1,701,923	82.6%	0.9971	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$31,316,499	\$31,891,470	\$539,940	\$549,853	100.8%	0.989	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$150,498,153	\$133,716,234	\$2,594,796	\$2,305,452	83.3%	0.9976	✓
Client Counts	59,908	48,923	1,033	844	84.4%	0.9519	✓

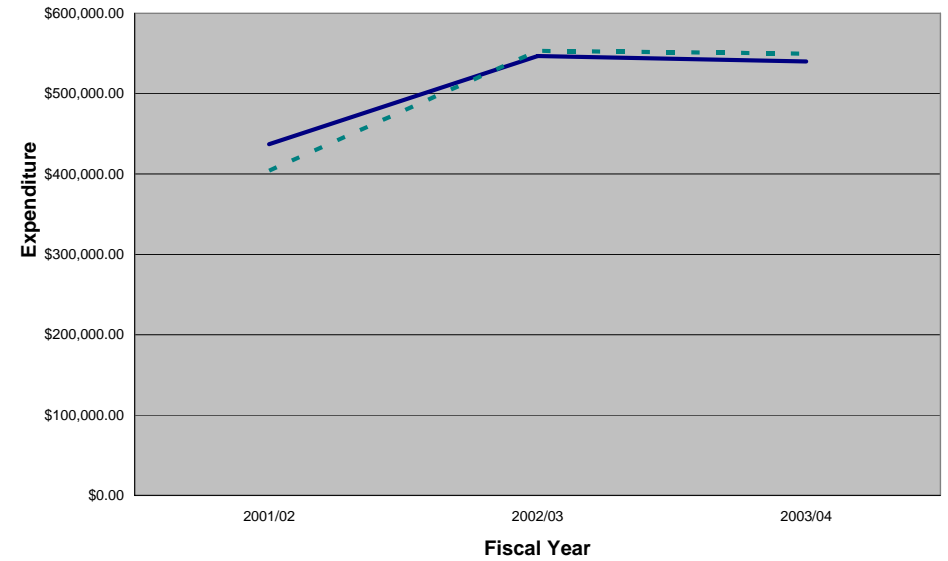
Table 12: Comparisons Between Mean Planned and Actual for All Counties								
	FY 2001/02							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$100,728,115	\$68,282,582	\$1,736,692	\$1,177,286	58	1,593	151	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$25,343,708	\$23,438,434	\$436,960	\$404,111	58	207	151	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$129,856,380	\$92,712,534	\$2,238,903	\$1,598,492	57	1,517	151	✓
Client Counts	70,752	31,384	1,220	541	58	1,529	151	✓
	FY 2002/03							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$124,304,638	\$101,156,505	\$2,143,183	\$1,744,078	58	977	151	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$31,720,264	\$32,090,572	\$546,901	\$553,286	53	39	151	
Total Expenditure*	\$163,511,403	\$136,504,579	\$2,819,162	\$2,353,527	57	1,027	151	✓
Client Counts	62,377	45,614	1,075	786	58	795	151	✓
	FY 2003/04							
	Total Planned	Total Actual	Mean Planned	Mean Actual	N	Wilcoxin Score	Critical Value	Significant
Treatment-related Expenditure	\$112,185,911	\$98,711,518	\$1,934,240	\$1,701,923	57	1,001	151	✓
Criminal Justice-related Expenditure	\$31,316,499	\$31,891,470	\$539,940	\$549,853	56	214	151	✓
Total Expenditure*	\$150,498,153	\$133,716,234	\$2,594,796	\$2,305,452	57	1,286	151	✓
Client Counts	59,908	48,923	1,033	844	58	587	151	✓

* Total expenditure calculations include expenditure for services other than treatment-related and criminal justice-related expenditures detailed above.

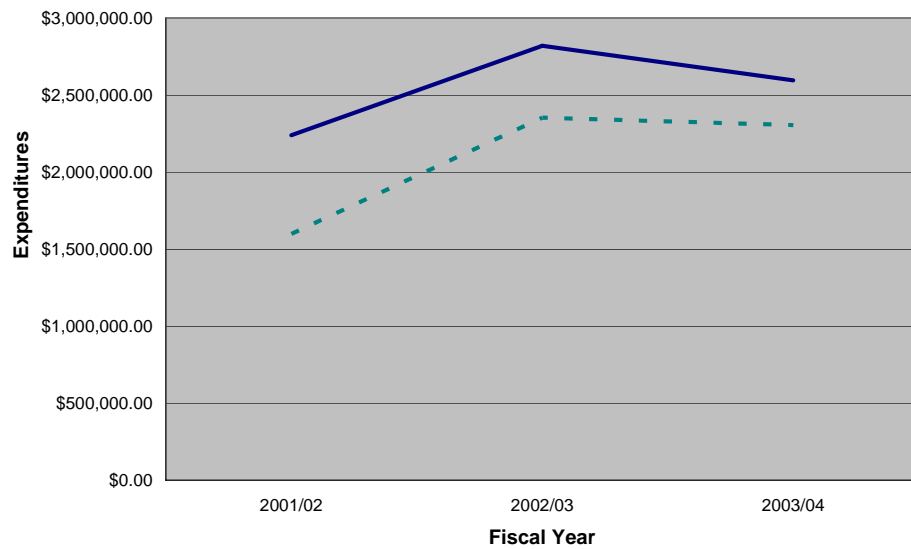
**Figure 13: Planned vs. Actual Treatment-Related Expenditure
All Counties**



**Figure 14: Planned vs. Actual Criminal Justice-Related Expenditure
All Counties**



**Figure 15: Planned vs. Actual Total Expenditure
All Counties**



**Figure 16: Planned vs. Actual Client Counts
All Counties**

